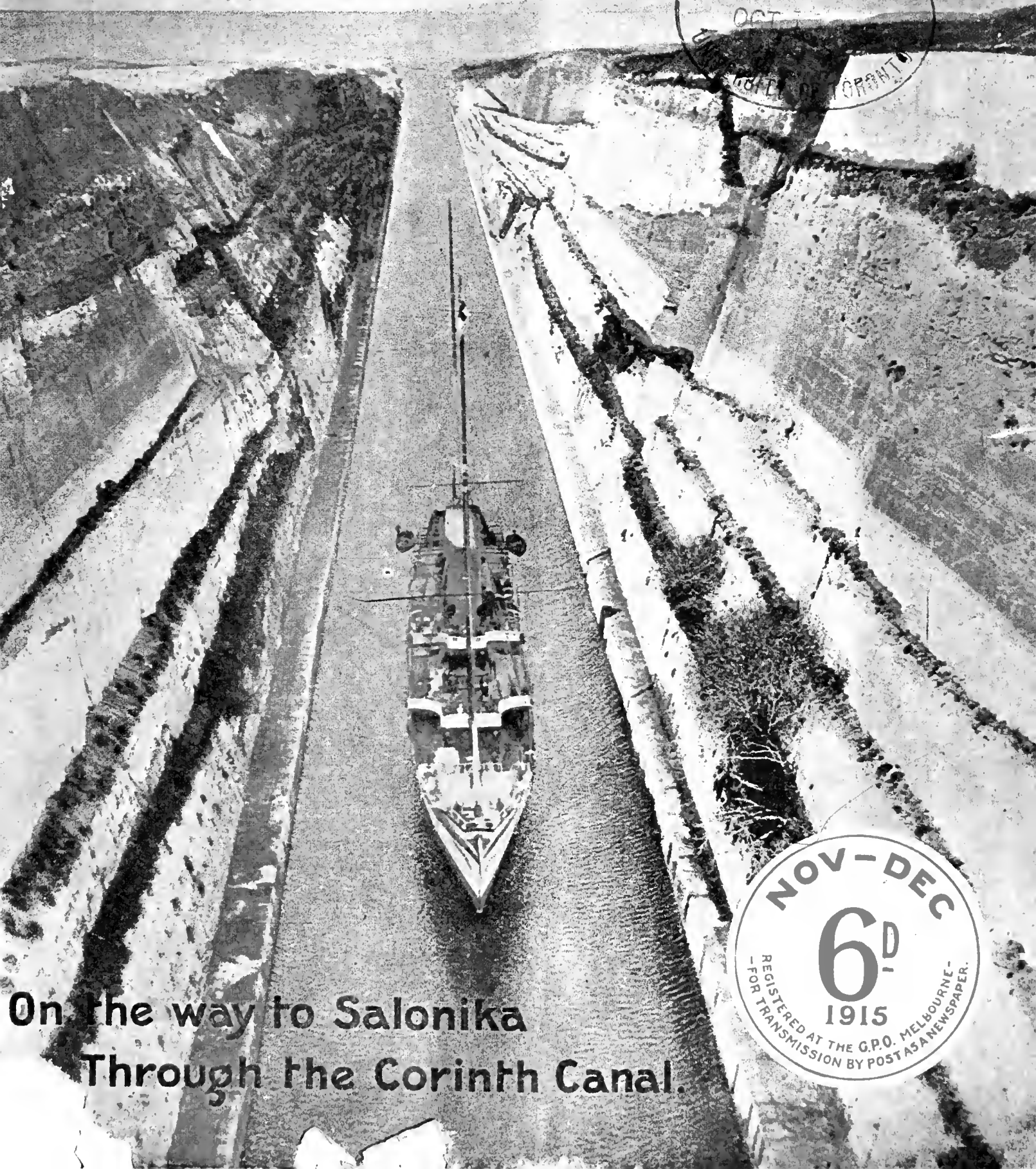


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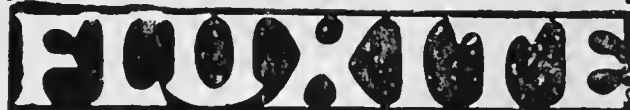
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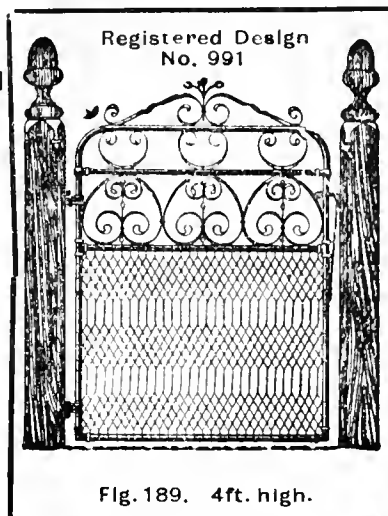
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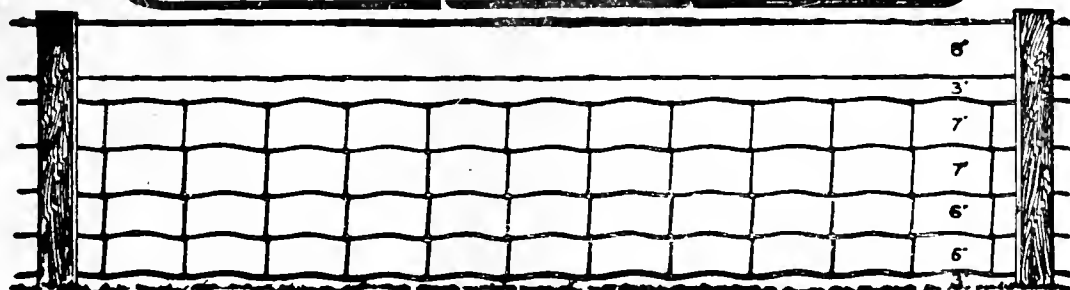
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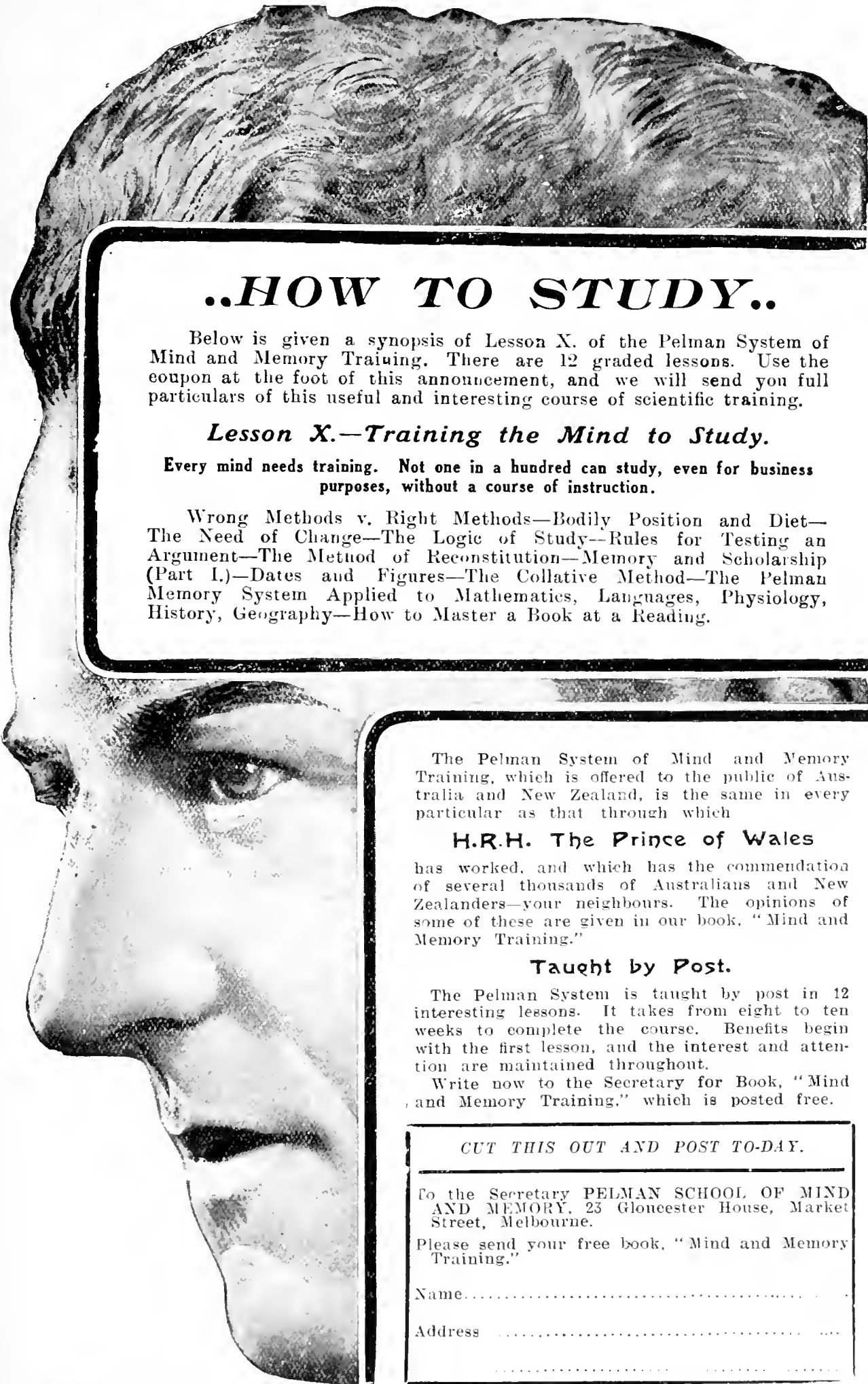
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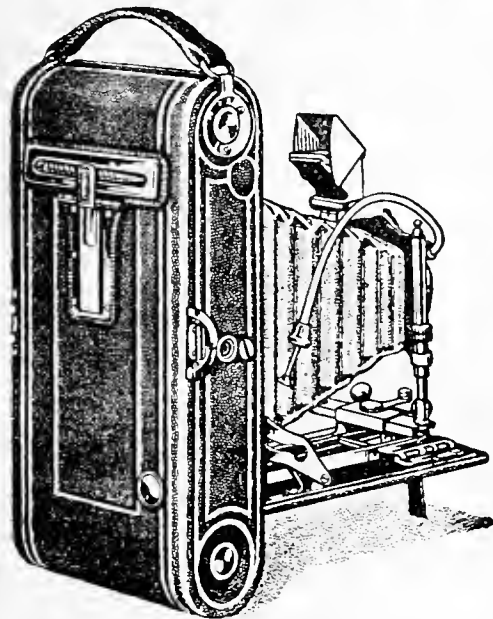
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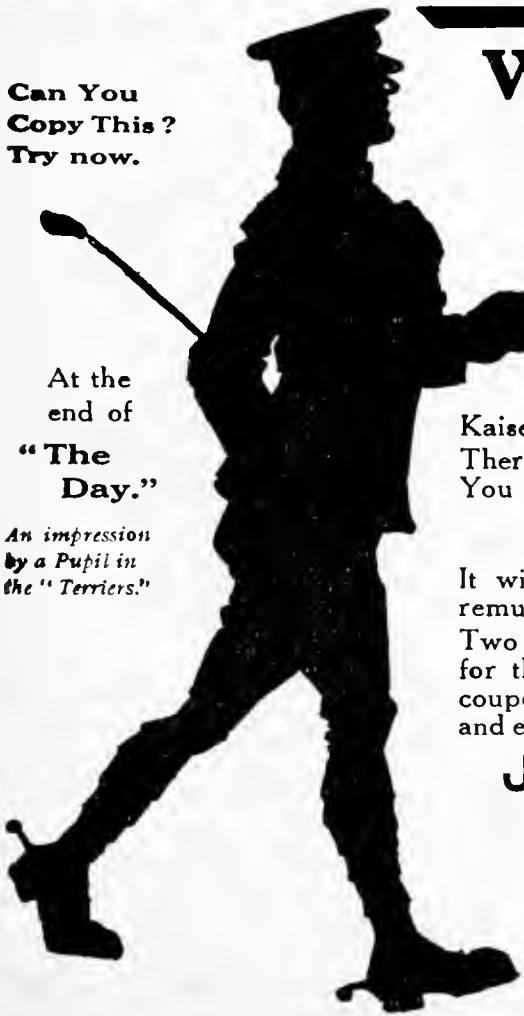
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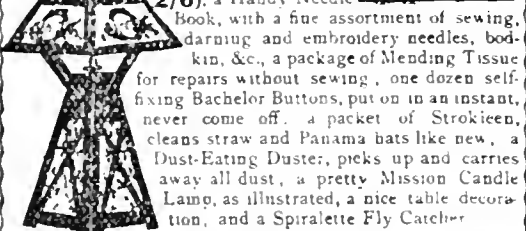
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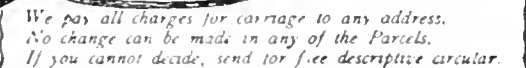


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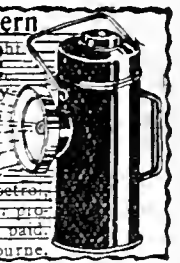


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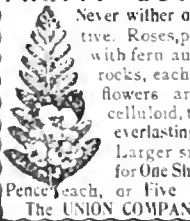
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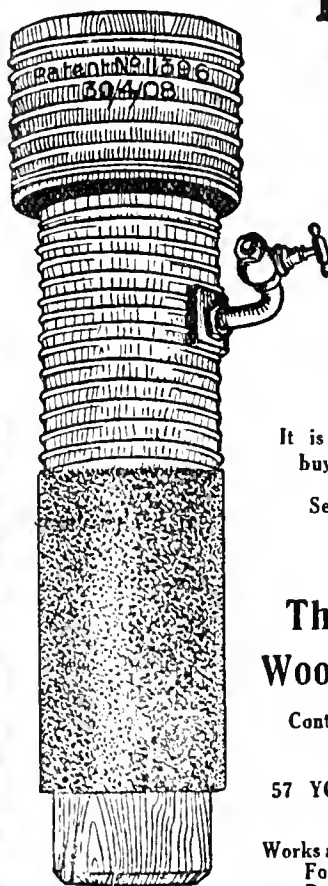
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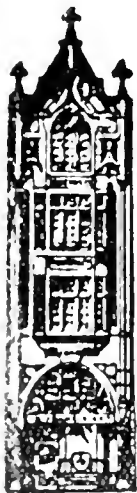
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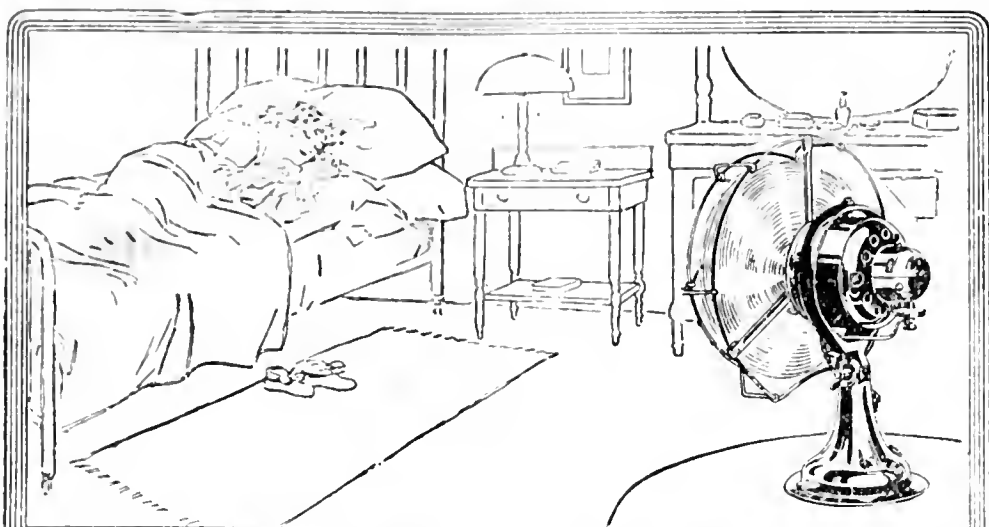
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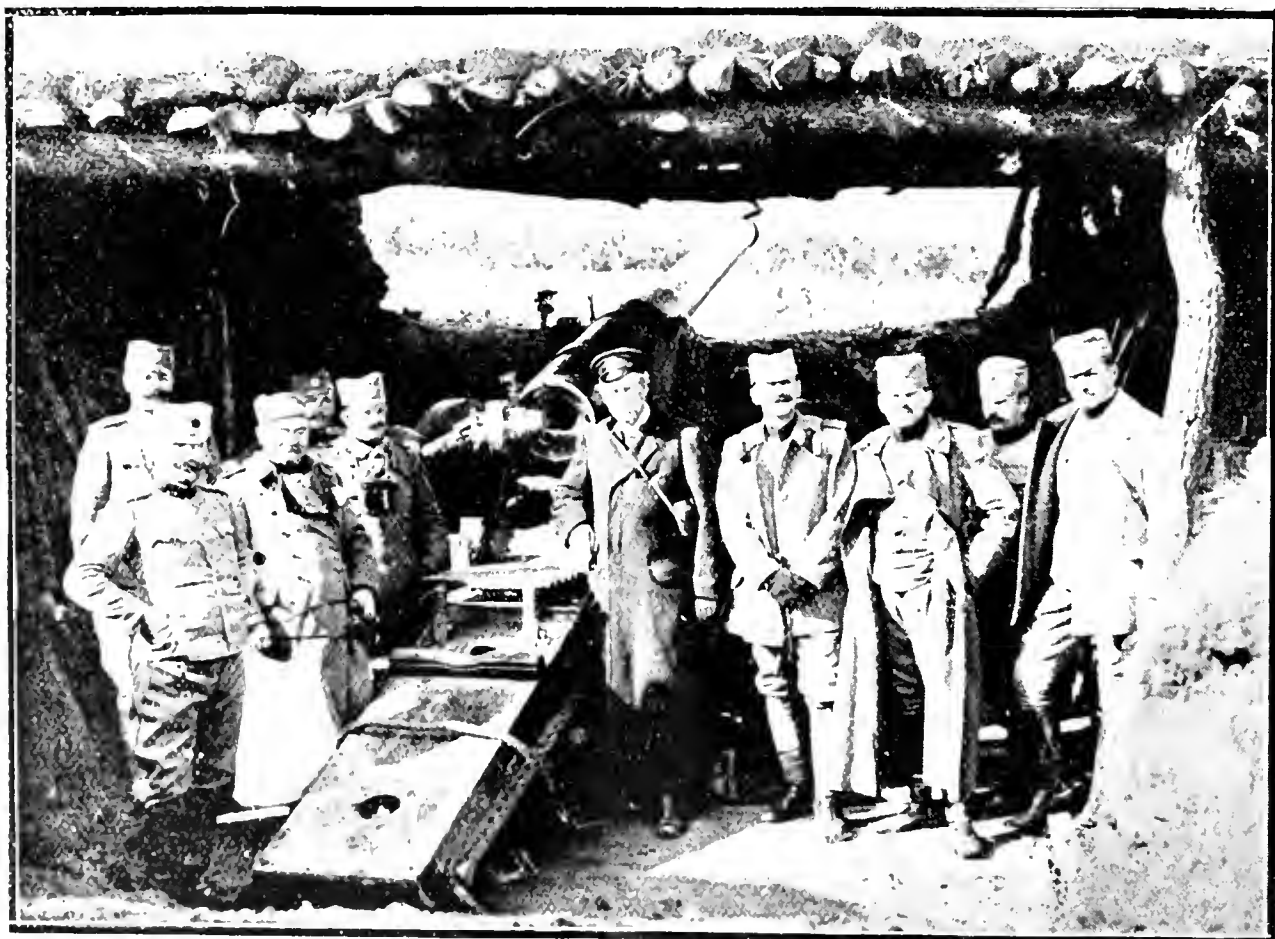
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BRITAIN'S STRONG MAN.

Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, Minister of
Munitions.



WITH THE SERBIANS.

1. Serbian women bringing wounded in ox-waggons to the hospitals.
2. Within one of the Belgrade forts the Germans have taken. Sir Thomas Lipton, who took out the British Red Cross unit in his yacht, is standing in the midst of the Serbian officers.

STEAD'S REVIEW

OF REVIEWS.

EDITED BY

HENRY STEAD.

PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

NOVEMBER 6, 1915.

A Long War.

Whilst the month's happenings have undoubtedly given us cause for grave uneasiness, the three outstanding advantages of the Allies remain as dominant as ever. If properly used, they must in the long run give us the victory. Perhaps not the tremendous one we anticipated when the war began, but a very real triumph all the same. We must bear that in mind in considering the situation, but we must also remember that these three deciding factors will win for us only after many months, even years. A wearing-down policy will, of course, be terrifically costly; the imagination staggers at the bill which posterity would have to foot; but if we are prepared to continue fighting for two or even three years more, victory must be ours. During that time, though, we must resign ourselves to further temporary reverses, which would, however, not prevent the attrition plan from succeeding. I feel that peace may come quite suddenly—this year, even; but if the Allies are definitely against a conclusion of the struggle which does not leave Germany crushed, then we must be prepared for a lengthy war, which might end in 1917, but is more likely to terminate in 1918. The present rumours of peace talk may,

of course, mean nothing; on the other hand they may be the forerunners of what all the combatants will be able to call an honourable peace. We should know by the end of the year, one way or the other.

The Six M's.

Our great advantage over the enemy, the three things which ought to make our ultimate victory certain, may be described as the three M's: Men, Money, Munitions. In all three we have greater resources than the Germans. In men—Russia is a millionaire in men; in money—Great Britain is financially the strongest nation in the world; in munitions—not only have the Allies their own factories, they can purchase the products of the mighty establishments of the United States. These are, after all, the main factors in the struggle. Being superior in all three, the final triumph of the Allies ought to be assured. Were it not for another three M's, victory should already be ours; but the greatest patriot is beginning to admit that our policy has been characterised by Muddle, Mess and Make-believe from the beginning. The lessons of the war we had hoped would have been taken to heart, but, alas! we still cling to our three M's, as is shown to all the world by the military muddle of the

Dardanelles, the diplomatic mess over Greece, and the general make-believe that we can still save our Ally in the Balkans. Our soldiers are magnificent individually, our statesmen are deeply in earnest, our navy is splendid, and yet muddle and mess and make-believe have got us into a situation which even the King on his throne is constrained to describe as critical. Is the "muddle-through" policy of which we are so fond to continue, or are we going to utilise our superiority in men, in money, in munitions, to the fullest extent, untrammelled by the three sinister M's which have characterised our actions since the outbreak of war? On the answer to that question largely depends the final outcome.

Delcasse Resigns.

The political event of the month was undoubtedly the resignation of Delcassé, France's strong man. It is significant that he dated his letter to the President, informing him of his resignation, from London. He had been to England to see Ministers, it is said, about the Balkan policy, and when in England he decided to resign. No reason was given. His defection was followed by a reconstruction of the Government, the most notable changes being that M. Briand took M. Viviani's place as Prime Minister; General Gallieni—who is regarded as the "saviour of Paris"—took that of M. Millerand. M. Briand, although no doubt a stronger man than M. Viviani, is not a Delcassé, and although Gallieni is a great administrator and military leader, he has had no political experience and cannot have the influence in the Chamber Millerand commanded. On top of these changes General Joffre went to London. If we may believe the newspaper accounts, he did some plain speaking. Anyhow, he is said to have carried his point, whatever that was. It is a bit humiliating that our Government at home has to wait until a French General finds time to come across the Channel before it can make up its mind. We badly need a leader on the Allied side who will lead, whose single aim is to win, who fears nothing, and does not even know that

electors exist. If Joffre has decided that it is time for him to take charge, more power to him! Immediately after his visit Lord Kitchener disappeared from the War Office, where to is not known as I pen these lines—although one might hazard a guess that he will turn up in Egypt. We are told that he has not resigned, but that Mr. Asquith has again stepped into the breach, and is once more at the War Office. The resignation of Sir Edward Carson indicates that the Cabinet is not in agreement. In Italy it is said that Ministers dread the reassembling of Parliament. In Russia there appear to be changes pending also. General Pau and General d'Amade have been on a visit to the Tsardom, but what their real mission was is not known. Altogether there is considerable trouble and unrest in the Allied political camps, and the unrest, at any rate, is undoubtedly spreading itself abroad. People want to know the why and wherefore of things generally. Criticism is more outspoken, and the censor at home is permitting things to pass with regard to failure at the Dardanelles, and the like, which one feels is preparatory to some awkward admissions ere long.

In Europe's Pandora Box.

It seems incredible that the whole Balkan crisis has developed in a month. When I wrote in the last number there had been no landing at Salonika, the invasion of Serbia had not begun, Bulgaria had not declared war, Greece was apparently on the eve of joining us. The forecast I ventured to give of what might happen has come fairly true. I assumed, naturally, that the Allies would not attempt to land troops at Salonika, until Greece had declared war against Bulgaria. I pointed out that, even with the Grecian army on our side, the ultimate result would depend upon the number of troops the Allies could put into the field to counter the forces of Austria and Germany coming through Serbia. Without Greece, of course, the need of a huge Allied army is even more imperative. I suggested that Roumania would not come in yet, and that it was quite pos-

sible that the "Unspeakable Turk" might be the deciding factor in another Balkan struggle, far the greatest that unquiet land has ever seen. The month's events have certainly proved the correctness of my predictions, predictions which anyone endowed with common sense and with a good knowledge of the Balkans would have made.

The Bulgarians Go to War.

The month's happenings may be summarised as follow:—Early in October von Mackensen, at the head of an Austro-German army, appeared before Belgrade and began to attack the Serbs all along the Danube from the Bosnian to the Roumanian frontier. On October 5th the Allies landed troops at Salonika, and the Grecian Government entered protest against this

violation of the neutrality of Greece. Venezelos, who has all along been very favourable to the Allies, demanded a vote of confidence in the Chamber, and was supported by 145 members, 104 voting against him. The King, however, basing his action no doubt on the fact that only seventwelfths of the Deputies wanted war, would not permit the nation to enter the struggle. Venezelos resigned, and M. Zaimis, a veteran Premier, was selected to carry on the Government. He called to his aid statesmen who had served Greece for years in many capacities. Venezelos agreed to support him for the present. On October 7th the Germans crossed the Danube, and next day captured Belgrade. On October 9th Tsar Ferdinand declared war against Serbia, and moved his troops across the frontier.

A Hopeless Effort.

Reports stated that Allied troops were being hurried from Salonika, up the railway to Nisch, that is to say, were swarming into the bottle-neck to their own destruction, for the Bulgarian thumb must obviously be soon over the opening—the railway only two miles from their frontier would be cut—and the Austro-German armies would do the rest. However, those reports, although never contradicted, are probably untrue. First of all, in view of the

poor docking facilities of Salonika, only a few thousand troops could be landed a day. The landing began on October 5th, and the Bulgars must have cut the railway at the latest a couple of days after they declared war. Even assuming that as many as 10,000 men could have been landed every twenty-four hours, that would mean 60,000 before the railway was cut. The rolling-stock cannot be good. Even if ample trains were available, to send one off containing a thousand men every three hours is good work. In addition, stores and guns would all have to be transported by rail. Five thousand men in 24 hours would be a generous estimate of the rail capacity of the Salonika-Nisch line. The most we could have got through would be 30,000 men. That would be worse than useless, of course. They would be mere hostages to fortune. As no further supplies of food or ammunition could have been got through, it would merely have meant that there were 30,000 more men to go hungry in stricken Serbia, 30,000 more for the German hosts to kill or capture. The Allies have made a mess of things pretty constantly, but it is incredible to think of them sending so small a force to their deaths.

Smashing the Brave Serbs.

Ten days after they had declared war the Bulgars took Uskub, on the Nisch-Salonika railway, an important town sixty miles from their frontier. Napoleon regarded five miles a day as good marching, ten miles as a forced march. As the Bulgarians averaged six miles daily, it is obvious that they could have met little opposition. The reports of desperate and successful Serbian resistance were no doubt manufactured in the cable offices! Continuing their rapid progress, the southern Bulgarian army is now reaching out towards the Austrian force, which, after driving the Montenegrins from its path, invaded Serbia along the famous Sanjak of Novi Bazar from the Bosnian frontier. In the north the Austro-German army, under von Mackensen, made steady progress. Advices from Nisch aimed at making us believe that the Serbian armies were successfully barring the way, but, al-

though the Serbs have been fighting gallantly and furiously, theirs was obviously a hopeless task, and the Germans were able to advance at the rate of about three miles a day along the Morava valley, clearing the country at the same time to east and west. In early October the foe crossed the Danube at Orsovo, and compelled the Serbs to evacuate the out-jutting bit of their territory which has hitherto blocked the transport of arms to Turkey. Once this little province was cleared, the Danube was in the control of Austria, and guns and rifles, shells and cartridges, could be sent to Constantinople by barge down the Danube to Vidin, and thence by rail to the Turkish capital.

Von Mackensen Succeeds.

Von Mackensen has therefore succeeded in the first object of his invasion. The Turks will already have received the war munitions they need. This is very important to remember, for all reports agree that the Turks have been drilling great new armies. Now that equipment has come, or is on the way, these men will have to be reckoned with. The German Field-Marshal is also succeeding in his second object, the capture of the entire Serbian army. We have seen how the southern Bulgarian forces and the Austrians entering via the Sanjak of Novi Bazar are endeavouring to junction. When they do the retreat of the Serbs to Albania will be cut off. Already their line of retreat to Greece has been closed by the Bulgars. Another Bulgarian army is advancing on Nisch, has probably already reached the wretched collection of houses which, for the last few months, has housed the Serbian Government. The armies of King Peter are being slowly driven together and surrounded. The Serbs have fought furiously, asking no quarter and giving none. The people cannot be conquered, but they can be, are being, exterminated.

The Strength of the Invaders.

The French are attacking the Bulgars in the Strumitza neighbourhood, but this effort will not materially affect the situation in Serbia. There can hardly be enough troops there yet to seriously

threaten the Bulgarian lines of communication, which are far to the north, and ere the Allies are strong enough to advance into Bulgaria itself, the Serbian tragedy will be over. As soon as the Serb resistance is broken the Bulgarians will be free to attend to the Franco-British forces which have been landed at Kavalla and Salonika. If those forces are as formidable as they ought to be, von Mackensen is likely to come down with reinforcements himself, and the position of the allied army may well be serious. Many estimates have been made as to the numbers of the Austro-German army in Serbia. These have varied from 100,000 to 700,000. They are now assumed to be only 150,000. My own view is that they number at least 400,000, if not half-a-million. Von Mackensen is, after all, one of the enemy's star generals; they would not put him in charge of a small force, and in these days of million-strong armies, 150,000 counts for little.

Allies Must Land Great Army.

The campaign is tremendously important, too, for a rehabilitated Turkey is of immense value to Germany, and a Teutonic victory in the Balkans will definitely check the incoming of Greece and Roumania. Supposing, then, that von Mackensen brings 300,000 soldiers to assist the Bulgarians, who can themselves muster in all about 500,000 men, of whom, though, only 250,000 would be available for active operations against the Allies. The Turks could no doubt send 100,000 men at least, probably more, now that equipment has reached them. It is quite possible, therefore, that the Allies, 1500 miles from their home port, might have to face a huge army 800,000 strong. If our forces could in the meantime be brought up to half-a-million, the best we could do would be to hang on; we could hardly do any invading. Marseilles, the nearest port, is 1500 miles away. To make Egypt the base would not help much, as Egypt in turn would have to be supplied from France and England. When we remember that Wellington is only 1200 miles from Sydney, we get some idea of the distance food and ammunition has to be



A STRANGE CRAFT, WHICH MAY SOON BE IN ACTION.

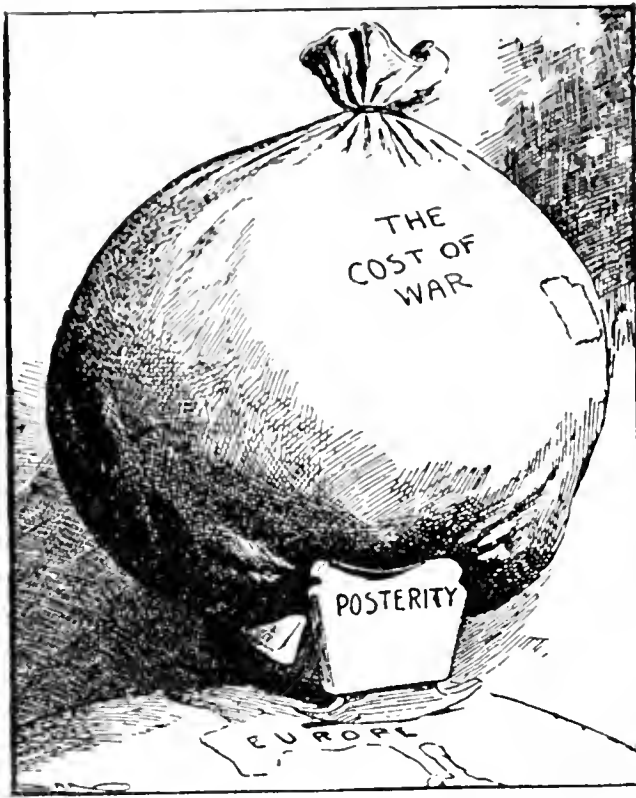
A Roumanian mine-layer on the Danube. The mines are on rails, and can be dropped over the stern and anchored at any desired point with the greatest ease.

brought. If Italy came actively to our help, she could, of course, send half a million men, and victual them, from Naples (1000 miles), or from Brindisi (700 miles). That would make a huge difference. Failing Italian assistance, and regarding Russian help as out of the question, Roumanian intervention as most improbable, I should not be greatly surprised if the Allies decide not to prosecute a great campaign in the Balkans, but, instead, will quietly withdraw the troops already landed, the French going back to France, the British to Egypt, to get ready for another Turkish attack on the Suez Canal.

How Can Russia Help?

Russia, we are told, has already landed troops on the Black Sea coast of Bulgaria. We are also informed that she is sending a great army down the Danube, that she is marching a great force through Roumania, and, most remarkable of all, that she is sending 30,000 to the relief of the Serbs—probably by aeroplane, as the method of transportation through hostile and neutral countries is not specified. The Danube, like the Scheldt, is an interna-

tional river, but that applies only to peaceful commerce, not to armed troops. Roumania has gunboats on the stream to defend her neutrality, just as she has troops on land for the same purpose. We could afford to enter Greece against her wishes, but Russia, at this state of the struggle, could certainly not risk violating Roumanian neutrality. This leaves the possible landing from the Black Sea. We know from bitter experience at the Dardanelles that, whilst it looks as if naval guns had knocked towns and batteries to smithereens, they seldom do. We have had a further illustration of this recently, when our ships bombarded Dedeagatch, smashed the town to wreckage, annihilated several regiments, and yet were unable to land a man! The Russians are said to have destroyed Varna, but whilst their gunners have no doubt smashed non-essentials to bits, the forts are still armed, the trenches still undestroyed. Even supposing the Russians do manage to throw a large force ashore, it would be in a somewhat precarious position, for if the evergreen *Goeben* and German submarines managed to chase away the Russian fleet for a few days



Tennesseean.]

[Nashville, U.S.A.]

THE SINS OF THE FATHER.

the men ashore would probably starve. If, as seems the case, Turks are opposing the Russian landing, they will know all about naval bombardments after their experience on Gallipoli, and would be just the worst sort of troops for the job, from our point of view.

The Landing at Salonika.

The Serbo-Grecian Treaty.

Those

suggest that the treaty between Serbia and Greece gave the former not only trading rights at Salonika, but also permitted troops to use the port and railway if necessary. Had the secret treaty actually arranged for this, we may be quite sure that Serbia would have published its terms at the present moment.

Others hold that

Greece is not fulfilling her treaty obligations to Serbia. Apparently the Treaty stipulated that if either Greece or Serbia were attacked by Bulgaria, each was to go to the other's assistance. Troops were landed at Salonika before Bulgaria had attacked Serbia, and the Grecian interpretation of the obligation in the treaty is that it refers only to local trouble in the Balkans, does not bind them when it involves helping Serbia against a mighty power. It is quite possible that Greece may hold that as Serbia did not ask her advice and consult her before refusing to comply with the Austrian demands, the treaty was voided, just as Italy insists that Austria by going to war without her knowledge or consent, automatically cancelled the Triple Alliance. To accuse Greece of not fulfilling her treaty obligations under present circumstances is really absurd. Had she had an understanding with Bulgaria of this nature we would have applauded her for interpreting that as she has her treaty with Serbia. We ought to realise by this time that treaties count for precious little; the only question with the small States is what in this war of giants is the safest thing for a pigmy to do? The little nations do not

ask, "What are our treaty obligations"? They ask, "Who is going to win"? Their policy is to keep neutral if possible, but if that cannot be done, then to get in on the side of the probable winners.

Constantine's Awkward Fix.

From the Grecian point of view, to remain neutral is so obviously the best thing, that no one can feel surprised at the King's endeavours to keep his people out of the wild vortex of war. If he comes with us he has to meet not only the Bulgarians, but also the Austro-Germans and the Turks. He can only rely upon allied troops transported fifteen hundred miles to help him. He has heard our promises to Serbia and to Belgium. He sees Belgium in the hands of the Germans, the Serbians being exterminated. Can we wonder he refuses to take the risk of helping us? The chances are that his country would be overrun, and only his seaports would be saved by the Allied fleet. On the other hand, if he threw in his lot with the Germans, our fleet would knock his ports to bits; our troops, intended for Salonika, would no doubt be used to thrash him. It is a delicate situation, and however we may abuse King Constantine for refusing to help us, and denounce the Greeks for not rushing to the help of the Serbs, we cannot but feel at the back of our minds that under the circumstances he is doing his best from the Grecian point of view to save the nation.

Greece Will Keep Neutral.

We have a happy habit of assuming that all neutrals must of necessity be for us, and we are quite satisfied that the Greeks are straining at the leash, and are only held back from flying at the Bulgars' throats by a King who is under the thumb of his wife, who happens to be the Kaiser's sister. We suggest that the Kaiser holds him in contempt, calling him "Tiney" in derision not realising that there is no such word in German, and that there is no more scorn in its use than in calling Thomas, Tom. If, however, we examine the figures we find that the members who voted in favour of neutrality ex-

ceed that two-fifths which in New Zealand is considered a large enough minority to defeat no-liaison, a matter of insignificance compared to war, which after all means death to tens of thousands. The want of confidence motion against the Zaimis Government was carried by 147 votes to 114. The elections took place very recently, and the only question before the electors was peace or war. We may, therefore, assume that the members of Parliament fairly accurately represent the wishes of the nation. The voting, when the vote of confidence was asked for by Venezelos, on October 5th, was 145 to 104. The desire that the State shall remain neutral is not, therefore, losing ground at all. Less than three-fifths of the people, then, want war, and more than two-fifths want to keep out. With so divided a nation behind him, no leader would dare embark his country on an enterprise which might quite possibly bring disaster in its train. Writing just when Venezelos is making another bid for power, it is impossible to know what Greece will do, but my own view is that she will continue to hang on to her precarious neutrality.

Lord Lansdowne's Admissions.

No loyal Briton could read Lord Lansdowne's statement on the Balkan situation without a sickening sinking of the heart. Seldom has a Minister of the Crown risen in his place in Parliament and delivered such an admission of short-sightedness, of muddle, of lack of statesmanship. He said that for some time it had been clear that with the pressure exerted on their various fronts, the Central Powers should look in a new direction to seek a satisfactory decision. "Their choice fell, as obviously it was likely to fall, on a push through Bulgaria, threatening our Gallipolitan forces, and perhaps Egypt, to say nothing of vaster aspirations, which perhaps lay behind." For a long time, therefore, the home authorities have known what Germany intended to do. What did the Allies do to counter this "push" they knew was coming? Lord Lansdowne's statement of what has been done may intentionally have been very

incomplete; he did not want to inform the Germans about what we have done or intend to do. At any rate we can but hope that this is the case, for his account of our doings thus far reveals how hopelessly inadequate the forces sent are, how utterly the Allies have failed to learn the lessons of the war. The Serbs appealed to us for help, we promised to send it, and *after*—note not before—von Mackensen appeared on the scene we sent 13,000 men, all we had available at the time, to Salonika to rescue the Serbs. That was merely playing with the situation. I pointed out last month that even if Greece came in we would have to send as many men to the help of Serbia as the Austro-Germans were sending to assault her; 130,000, or even 300,000, would have been too few—and we sent 13,000! It would have been better to put up no fight at all and leave the Serbs to their fate, than to muddle the whole business and court disaster.

Will Egypt be Attacked?

German success in the Balkans would be a severe blow to the Allies, but to Great Britain especially it is menacing. If we may believe the Swiss writer, quoted on another page, the Turks under German direction, are preparing for a mighty onslaught against the Suez Canal and Egypt. If they are able to lay a railway across the desert as quickly as we laid one down to Omdurman, that German inspired and directed bid for Egypt is going to be most formidable. Even if it fail it will be valuable from the Teutonic point of view, for it will compel us to concentrate a great army along the Canal, will relieve the pressure in France, might cause the abandonment of the Balkan campaign, supposing that had not already been given up. Unless the Allies do manage to beat Germany flat, they will have to reconcile themselves to a German dominated Turkey. Germany, if a patched-up peace is the outcome of the struggle, would find in Mesopotamia and Syria a magnificent field for colonisation. If we are not strong enough to smash Turkey, to humble Germany in the dust, it is pretty obvious that there

will be a German controlled port on the Persian Gulf, and that Great Britain and Russia would no longer be able to quietly divide Persia between them.

On the Road to India.

It is curious to note how people fly from one extreme to the other. When the war began, anyone who ventured to suggest that the Germans, thanks to their efficiency, their minute attention to detail, their system, were likely to have the best of the struggle in its early stages at any rate, was dubbed a pro-German, almost a traitor! He who tried to give the people the real truth, refused to supply them with the usual pap about constant Allied successes and uniform German failures, was cried down and abused. Now we actually find great papers at home discussing what will happen when Germany wins through the Balkans, abusing the censor for not having allowed the real state of things to become known. They swing from the height of optimism to the depth of gloom. Yet anyone who had troubled to use his brains carefully knows that the censor at home was really not the guilty party. He allowed the German reports, somewhat garbled, perhaps, but substantially intact, to be published; but all our papers, with a surprising unanimity, ridiculed them, said they were lies, fabrications and exaggerations. The censor did not suggest that policy; we adopted it of our own free will; under-estimated our foe's veracity as we had under-estimated his readiness for war, his organisation, his valour, and his ability to finance the struggle. It is not the censor's fault that we have been living in a fool's paradise, it is our own. None are so blind as those who will not see. Now in their pessimistic mood our experts are gravely speculating what will happen to India when the Germans hold the country from Berlin to Bagdad, from the Baltic to the Persian Gulf. Why, even staid professors here seem actually to tremble for the fate of Australia before this terrific onrush of the Teutonic peoples!

Drang Nach Osten.

This discussion is really just as absurd in its way as the arguments over

the partition of Austria, over the terms of peace we were to dictate in Berlin, when the Russian steam-roller arrived there some time last year. We ought to know by now that the Germans are no fools. They understand the art of war a good deal better than any other nation. They will not go too far afield. If they win through the Balkans and drive the Allies out of that peninsula they would certainly threaten Egypt, and would drive back the Anglo-Indian expedition in Mesopotamia. But there would be no question of India, and not the slightest thought of Australia in the minds of the German generals. The Kaiser has always been a great advocate of the *Drang nach Osten* (drive through to the East) policy. Every diplomat in Europe knew that, and yet they permitted the Germans to get control of Turkey, and noble Bulgaria. In the diplomatic field the Allies were defeated quite as badly as on the battlefields of Poland. Fortunately, it is quite possible for Germany to be defeated, even if she wins in the Balkans. The struggle will not be decided there, but in Russia, in Flanders, and in France. The more men the Teutonic Empires send to the south the fewer they can have available to defend their lines in the west, to meet the Russians in the east.

On Gallipoli.

It is almost impossible to discuss the Dardanelles question intelligently, because if we may believe the statements in papers at home, we are entirely ignorant of some of the essential points, which must govern the final decision. It has, however, been borne in upon us for some time that we were making no real progress, that there was on Gallipoli a deadlock even more unbreakable than that which has existed for so long in Flanders, in Artois, in the Argonne. Whilst it has been possible here and there to smash through the German lines in the west, the impossibility of finding room for the vast batteries needed for such attack has prevented this being done on the narrow Peninsula. Attacks have had to be made by our gallant infantry whilst the Turkish

trenches were still intact. Circumstances did not permit of their being smashed to smithereens by a terrific bombardment of high-explosive shells, as was done at Neuve Chapelle and Arras. The Germans have made effort after effort to break through to Calais, to Paris; but the Turks were quite contented to merely hold our forces. They sat tight; it was we who had to do all the attacks, take all the risks. For these reasons the deadlock in Gallipoli certainly seems more hopeless than that on any other front.

From Anzac to Bulgaria.

It is not too much to say that the abandonment of the Dardanelles enterprise will be deeply felt in Australia and New Zealand. Although the English losses there have been twice as heavy as ours, all the men we have sent are there, and we have come to look upon this campaign, for the freeing of the narrow straits, as peculiarly our very own. After all the deeds of amazing gallantry, after all the terrible loss of our bravest, it will be indeed a bitter thing if we have to leave the blood-soaked beaches to the triumphant Turks. If our forces are withdrawn we may be certain that they are to be utilised at some other spot, just as important, just as vital. We can comfort ourselves, too, with the knowledge that during all these terrible days, and weeks, and months, we have compelled the Turks to keep a large force at the Dardanelles, have quite possibly prevented a really formidable attack on the Suez Canal, have certainly assisted the Anglo-Indian expedition in Mesopotamia, and have relieved the pressure on the Russians in the Caucasus, checked the invasion of Persia. Many people argue that even now it would be unwise to abandon the Dardanelles campaign, because by staying there we still compel the presence of a great Turkish army, prevent the Sultan from sending troops to the help of the Bulgars. That is, of course, true to some extent, but the real question is whether the seasoned troops now on the Gallipolitan Peninsula would not be more useful in Bulgaria. There is apparently no hope now that we can break through.

The stormy weather has begun, and difficulties of supply confront the commanders in the *Ægean*. Men who might be engaged in active fighting are watching Turkish trenches day and night, trenches which are probably manned now by fewer men than hitherto, for all the enemy need do is to repel attacks, not make them, as they did at first. Then, too, the value of keeping a Turkish army engaged is not so great as it was before. What the Ottomans lack is munitions of war, not men. It is surely, therefore, most important to try and prevent these supplies reaching them, and enabling them to equip an army three times as strong as that on Gallipoli, than it is to continue keeping these defenders of the Dardanelles at their post. In view of all the circumstances and believing that the vital centre has shifted from the water to the land gateway to Constantinople, I should be surprised if our men are not withdrawn from the peninsula shortly. Some of them may, indeed, be already on the way to Kavalla or Salonika.

Good News from Russia.

In the far north and at the far south of the new Austro-German-Russian front the Tsar's generals appear to be doing exceedingly well. Clearly for the defence of Dwinsk and the offensive in Bukowina, the remnants of the Grand Duke's forces, so hammered in Galicia and Poland, have been got together, and are acquitting themselves splendidly. The Russian success in blocking the German advance in the Riga district, and in reoccupying parts of Galicia and Bukowina, is most cheering, but, until she has time to train her new armies, and has the weapons to equip them with, it would be folly to expect that Russia can do much. By next spring the German line may perhaps be turned. Our experience in Flanders and France shows that it cannot be broken. In order to make such turning movement possible, the Russians are exceedingly busy at the extreme ends of the line. Success there is of the very greatest importance if the campaign next spring and summer is to result in a Russian triumph.

Peace Talk.

There has undoubtedly been talk of peace amongst the Powers. Unofficial, of course, but all suggestions of peace begin that way. The Allies are said to have scornfully rejected the German proposals which have been set forth for us in many papers, and no doubt the German press is also suggesting that peace overtures from the Allies have not even been considered by the German Government. Both sides have stated officially what the terms are on which they will conclude peace. The Allies presumably still stand to Mr. Asquith's statement at the beginning of the war that, "We shall not sheathe the sword until this, that and the other has happened." At that time, however, it was understood that we were not fighting for territory, or geographical advantage, but for a great principle, fighting for the existence and independence of little nations and countries like Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Bulgaria, Montenegro, Holland, Switzerland and Serbia, fighting to deliver the Germans themselves from a crushing military autocracy. Our views have been modified somewhat since then. Having taken Germany's colonial possessions, we propose now to keep them. We agree that France must get Alsace and Lorraine back. We approve of Russia absorbing Galicia and Prussian Poland. We want Italy to have Trieste and the Adriatic shore. We want to give Russia Constantinople, and to dismember Turkey, and, having formally annexed Egypt, we propose to keep it for the good of the Egyptians themselves. We are angry with Bulgaria and with Greece, and are therefore less anxious to preserve these little States, and as the war has cost such immense sums, we are anxious to get a larger indemnity from the Central Powers than we first wanted. The Kaiser also announced that, having had the sword thrust into his hands by the *Entente* Powers, he did not propose to lay it down until this and that happened. The German view, like ours, has since been modified in its details, but its main points presumably still remain, namely, the freedom of the seas, the freedom of Poland, the free-



Daily News.]

IT WON'T TAKE LONG TO DIVIDE THE LOOT!

[Chicago.

dom of the Balkan States from Russian control, and a great indemnity. Now, no doubt the Germans consider their successes on land justify the demand that no other Power shall interfere in Turkey, that their colonies shall all be restored, that they shall have the Belgian Congo given them, and that their Ally, Bulgaria, shall received an outlet to the Adriatic, and the Balkans be rearranged according to their ideas. They do not appear to propose to remain in Belgium, but do demand that Britain shall restore Egypt to Turkey and give Cyprus to Greece. It will be seen, therefore, that there is an immense difference between the demands of the opposing groups. There is at any rate plenty of room for give-and-take. One thing is quite certain, namely, that questions of tariffs, patents, industrial contracts and the like will all come up for settlement at the Peace Conference. No alterations made in former conditions during the progress of the war will affect the final decision made between the representatives of the Allies and their foes. That agreement will, of course, override any arrangements we may have made here, or the Canadians may have made in Canada, or the English may have made in England. That is, of course, obvious, and explains the reluctance of business men to embark on new enterprises when they do not know whether the ground may not be

cut from under their feet when the final terms of peace are made known.

The Pope and Peace.

"Give peace in our time, O Lord," is the official daily prayer of millions of people. Other millions follow their ministers every Sunday in fervent appeals to God for peace on earth. All the various sections of the Christian Church believe absolutely in Christ as the greatest power for peace and love, and give lip adhesion, at any rate, to His wonderful instruction, "Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you." Yet of all the powerful religious sects in the world there is only one which has dared to try and bring about peace. The head of but one has had the courage to lift up his voice and urge the combatants to settle their differences by conference instead of by the sword, to stop killing each other and endeavour to save hundreds of thousands of lives by bringing the war to a speedy close. Never has the Roman Catholic Church shown itself so great as when the Pope, as its official head, endeavoured to induce the fighting Powers to consider the possibility of making peace. It is in times like these that the value of a mighty organised Church becomes apparent to all the world. United we stand, divided we fall, was never more terribly demonstrated. Christ's teaching lays an obli-

gation upon all those who follow Him to do their best to bring war to an end, yet even had the strongest of the sects dared to lift up its voice in protest, having no great organisation behind it, its protest would have gone unheeded, almost unheard. When, however, the spiritual ruler of a people, far more numerous than those which owe allegiance to any of the Kings, and Emperors, and Presidents at war, urges them to end the strife, his voice is heard, his protest is considered. Even if no immediate action is taken, he has done his duty, has laid the foundation for that peace which must come in the end.

A Pro-German, or Only a Peace-Loving Christian?

That the Pope's action has been misconstrued is, of course, natural. As peace now, we deem, would be a German victory, we cannot possibly consider it. From that position it is easy to arrive at the conclusion that the Pope is a German sympathiser, desires to see our enemies victorious. Peace on earth, we say, is all very well later on, when we have beaten Germany flat; until that happens, though, we cannot act on the instructions given us since childhood in our Churches. In fact, we resent anyone trying to carry them out. The Pope is undoubtedly a pro-German, and has no business to interfere at the present stage. That is the view taken by most of those who pray for peace regularly in the Anglican, Presbyterian and other Churches throughout the land. To many folk, though, who worship in these Churches or profess no religious beliefs at all, the spectacle of the Pope urging the Powers to make peace whilst no other religious leader ventures to suggest that we should try and bring the struggle to an end, is deeply significant. It demonstrates to them as never before the strength of a mighty organisation like the Roman Catholic Church, the immensely greater influence it has in the active political and national life of the nations than any other religious body in the world.

Edith Cavell.

The doing to death of Miss Cavell by the German military authorities in Brus-

sels has enraged and horrified the world. Miss Cavell was an English nurse, who continued her merciful ministrations to the sick after the German occupation of the city. The Germans claim that she used her position as a nurse to help Belgians and others to evade and break not only the laws and rules they had made for the government of the land, but also the regulations laid down by the Hague Conference with regard to neutrals, spies, etc. They held that the just and only punishment for these alleged crimes against international and their own military laws was death, and, after a properly constituted court-martial, had found her guilty, they forthwith put the sentence into execution and shot Miss Cavell. That they did this in the same spirit and for the same reasons that they carried out their campaign of frightfulness in Belgium is obvious. They terrorised the Belgians systematically, and, whilst they outraged civilisation by so doing, they hold that the results justified their horrible deeds, from a military point of view at any rate. That is to say, they effectively put an end to the efforts of the civilian population to defend themselves, crushed all attempts at revolt, and were able to keep Belgium in subjection with a hundred thousand men instead of having to use half-a-million. The same reasoning caused the military to execute Miss Cavell. There appears to have been a regular "underground railroad" established in Belgium, similar to the famous road which existed in the United States for the passing of escaped slaves out of the country to freedom. Belgians of military age, French and British soldiers trapped in Belgium by the rapid German advance, and others, appear to have been assisted to escape out of the country. Finding that there was a notable leakage of men who would ultimately fight against them, the German military authorities pounced upon the leaders in this alleged "conspiracy," and, finding Miss Cavell guilty, determined to make an example of her and thus prevent others from following her lead.

A Crime Against Humanity.

The cast-iron military autocrat makes no difference between a man and a woman. A woman spy shares the fate of all spies; a woman conspirator, proved guilty, has no more mercy shown her than a man. The soldier does not concern himself with anything but military considerations; an example, in his opinion, had to be made, and he proceeded to make it, without any thought of the ghastly political blunder he was making, or of the crime against civilisation he was committing. Now, had Miss Cavell been a man, there would have been no protests raised against her doing to death; but the fact of her being a woman and a nurse, who had laboured unselfishly to save not only Belgian, and British, and French, but also German lives, made all the difference. That she was guilty of the doings for which the Germans shot her no one denies. She herself, in fact, gloried in what she had done, and freely admitted it to her judges. Had she merely been sentenced to imprisonment, little could have been said; but to kill her was a very different matter. The American and Spanish representatives at Brussels endeavoured to intervene, but the military authorities deliberately misled them, and blocked their efforts, thus adding further to their own guilt in the eyes of the world. The Pope, who alone amongst the heads of great religious bodies has sincerely endeavoured to bring about peace, protested to the Kaiser and saved other women from sharing the horrible fate of Miss Cavell. From the German point of view it would be far better that thousands of men should escape from Belgium than that one woman who assisted them should be officially murdered, for by this act they have earned the execration of the English-speaking world. The killing of Miss Cavell ranks in public imagination with the *Lusitania* crime, and the horrors of Louvain. The heroic nurse has become a public idol, and her memory will be perpetuated for all time by statue and tablet throughout the Empire. British regiments will go into action with "Remember Edith Cavell" on their lips. The Germans themselves

must now admit that her execution was a ghastly mistake.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Mr. Fisher, having decided that he could serve his country better in London than in Melbourne, accepted the High Commissionership, thrust upon him by his colleagues in the Ministry. His "elevation" necessitated the selection of a new leader, and Mr. Hughes, of course, obtained the position, for which his ability marked him out. The filling of the vacant Treasurership was, however, a more difficult matter. A formidable minority of the Party failed at the last election of Ministers to secure any portfolios for its members. It insisted that the resignation of the Prime Minister carried that of his colleagues, and that it behoved the Caucus to elect the entire Ministry, not fill only one post. Mr. Hughes appears to have inclined to this view, too, and although the Ministers who knew that if thrown into the melting-pot they would lose their jobs protested violently, those in favour of electing all Ministers again won the day. After that victory they had their own way, and, after electing Mr. Hughes and Senator Pearce, Mr. Tudor and Mr. Mahon, put in Mr. Higgs, Mr. O'Malley and Mr. Webster. They threw out Mr. Archibald, who has administered Home Affairs for the last year, and Mr. Spence, who has had charge of the Post Office. The Prime Minister has the allocation of portfolios amongst those the Caucus has approved for Ministers. He sent Mr. Higgs to the Treasury, Mr. O'Malley back to his old post at the Home Office, and made Mr. Webster Postmaster-General. This rearrangement of portfolios indicates that the more daring men have secured control. They will not be afraid to try experiments, even in finance. On the whole the new men are an improvement on the old. Mr. Fisher made a finer figurehead, physically, than Mr. Hughes, but his superiority ended there. Mr. Higgs is not so likely to be clay in the hands of his department heads as was his predecessor, and King O'Malley, of

course, has always gone his own way, and may be relied upon to put through the Bush Capital scheme as originally designed, without reference to the desires of his permanent staff.

The Referendum Abandoned.

Mr. Hughes has already distinguished himself. The State Premiers, just now in conference in Melbourne, put forward proposals to the Federal Government with regard to the referendum which was to be taken on the Constitution Amendment Bills. They, on behalf of the States, made certain concessions, and suggested that the Federal Ministry should meet them in the matter, and postpone the taking of the people's vote until after the war was over. Mr. Hughes agreed; in fact, had he refused he could never have hoped to have carried the Referenda proposals, but he had a difficult task in getting his party to approve his action. Mr. Fisher could never have done it, because he was always, more or less, a man apart having little to do with the party machine, and being absolutely subservient to the orders of the Labour Conference. Now, this Conference had decreed at its last meeting that the questions were to be put this year. By agreeing not to put them, Mr. Hughes has gone counter to his instructions, has, that is, already shown that he proposes to dictate the policy of the party, has cut the leading strings which bound his predecessor. As the next Conference meets two and a-half years hence, he is not likely to be called to account until after this Parliament dissolves. Opinions differ as to whether the States have won a victory or whether the Commonwealth has done so. That time only can show. In any case, it will take some time, perhaps a couple of years, before the Commonwealth can set up the machinery necessary to take advantage of the concessions granted by the States.

VICTORIAN AFFAIRS.

The meeting of Premiers has done much more than most Premiers' Confer-

ences, and has said much less about it. Mr. Holman was not present; he was represented by his able lieutenant, Mr. Hall; Mr. Earle, of Tasmania, and Mr. Scaddan, of West Australia, were also absent. The Premiers secured the abandonment of the Referendum, and also completed a very socialistic arrangement for the control and disposal of the next wheat harvest. The scheme finally adopted was brought forward by Mr. Hagelthorn, Victorian Minister of Public Works, and has been generally acclaimed as very adequately meeting a difficult position. Both South Australia and New South Wales came to the Conference with cut-and-dried schemes, but "good reasons must give way to better," and the Victorian scheme was unanimously adopted. Details have not yet been divulged, but it is understood that the States will act much as the butter exporters do. They will advance a certain sum per bushel to the grower through the associated banks, and will secure all the wheat offering for export. The Commonwealth Government is arranging for freightage home, and expects to be able to get the bulk of the crop away by next June. If more is realised for the wheat than the States have given, the growers get it; if less, then the banks have to be reimbursed.

The crisis in the Ministry having hung on for a couple of months, has at last resulted in the resignation of Ministers. Sir Alec. Peacock was unanimously chosen as leader, and is at this moment busy selecting his new team. The personnel of his Ministry will, of course, be known long before these lines appear. The crisis was a manufactured one, the Melbourne papers being responsible for the little foundling, which they soon got tired of and left on the doorstep of the Country Party. Mr. McLeod adopted it on their behalf, and, before long, most of that party were sorry indeed that they ever picked it up. The question is not whether the new team is any better or any worse than the old—that does not matter much—but whether it will succeed in commanding the support of the two wings of the Liberal Party.

NEW ZEALAND NOTES.

OCTOBER 22, 1915.

The session has ended, and Parliamentarians have fled to the corners of the islands. In many respects it has been a disappointing session; in some respects a unique one. It has been remarkable for the fusing of the two chief parties in a National Government. That was accomplished on August 4. The House rose on October 12. When it rose its temper was very badly frayed. An increasing number of people are apparently deciding in their own minds that the National Government is not a heaven-sent boon. Members of Parliament are thinking likewise. Suffice to say that when the session closed all the elements of a political crisis were very near the surface. The National Government had not kept strictly to the covenant which banned contentious legislation. The Labour Party, acting in the belief that it had been badly treated, was showing distinct opposition, and it was being aided and abetted by an increasing number of Liberals. In the dying hours of the session *The New Zealand Times* rebuked the Liberal leaders for a shameless capitulation to the Reform Conservatives. "The outstanding features of our political life at the present moment," said *The Times*, "are disunion, petty jealousy, and heart-burning. There is neither political harmony nor unity of effort." That is a criticism which is justified by the facts.

The work of the session has been substantial in the addition to Statute Law. Its quantity cannot be denied, but its quality is certainly doubtful. A particularly black spot on the session's work was the "Washing-Up Bill." This Bill consisted of more than 70 pages, and dealt with over 130 different matters. Some of these were highly contentious, but the Bill was rushed through in a few hours. Among other proposals it was proposed to grant the freehold of the township of Te Aroha to the lessees at the original value. This was stonewalled and de-

feated, but the remarkable spectacle was witnessed of Liberals, Labourites and certain "Conservatives" fighting to preserve the public estate, while leading "Liberals" in the National Government either silently acquiesced or defended the proposal. For a certainty many other blots will be discovered in the "Washing-Up Bill" when members have had time to fully examine it.

We have decided on a national registration of the manhood of the Dominion. It is hoped that when certain single eligible men are filling in the form the inspiration to join their comrades at Gallipoli and elsewhere will come to them. It will be some time before the tabulated results of the inquiry will be known, and in the meantime every effort is being made to keep up our record in recruiting.

The prospectus for a £2,000,000 4½ per cent. loan is now on the local market. The response will be good. It is certain that the full amount will be obtained, though the loan is for public works and not for the war. The Finance Bill contained some surprises in that it did not fully carry out the Budget proposals. Our £2,000,000 of extra taxation will be raised by various methods, but the proposed duty on motor spirits, oils, and kerosene was revoked. A primage duty of 1 per cent. on all imports takes its place. There were other minor readjustments.

We are living in an age of high prices. Parliament passed a Cost of Living Bill, in the hope of curbing prices. It provides for the setting up of a Board of Trade, with powers of investigation, charged to report to the Government. Unlike several Australian boards, it has no power to give effect to its own decisions. It may prove useful, but its usefulness depends on the courage of the Government. Beef is selling in the yards at from 55s. to 65s. per 100 lb., and steak has reached 1s. a lb. Butter is jumping again, though our supply is plentiful. Each halfpenny rise means an additional profit of over £100,000 to the producers.

NEW SOUTH WALES NOTES.

The recruiting surprise of the month is the announcement that Professor David has, at the age of 57, volunteered his services for the war, and is going as geological expert to the body of mining men whom the Imperial Government recently asked the Commonwealth Government to supply. Had he been twenty years younger, nobody would have been surprised. It would have been just what the public would have expected from Professor David. He is a patriot from his toes to his cranium, and one of the largest-hearted and most public-spirited men in the State. His trip south proved him to be a hero, and he came back to occupy a larger place than ever in the estimation of his fellow-countrymen. A plebiscite of the most popular man in the State to-day would find Professor David very near the top.

The public imagination has been stirred by the patriotism of some men at Gilgandra, who, having enlisted for the war, set out early in the month to march a distance of over three hundred miles to Sydney, and recruit by the way. They started 32 in number. At the time of writing they had reached Bathurst, having covered 200 miles of their journey, and were marching 150 strong. It has been a triumphal march with a picturesque setting, and the public en route have not failed to express appreciation of the men's gallantry in enthusiastic terms. Some privations were experienced at the outset through lack of blankets and other necessities; but in the matter of entertainment at the various camping places, the men have been royally treated, and the wholesale commandeering of turkeys threatens to seriously impoverish the local markets at Christmas-time.

There is a naturally righteous indignation abroad among all classes at the refusal of the Government to bow to a majority in the State Parliament and an overwhelming majority of electors outside to pass reasonable legislation

for restricting the sale of liquor. Parliament asked for nine o'clock closing of hotels. The popular demand is for 6 o'clock closing. But the Government, for reasons which savour suspiciously of coercion from the liquor interests, has declined to give effect to the wishes of the majority in Parliament. The Opposition, at least, has not spared its criticism, and the daily press characterise the Government's attitude as an insult to Parliament. As an attempt at compromise, in view of the storm of resentment that has been aroused, the Government has reluctantly introduced a Liquor Amendment Bill, which aims at closing hotels at 10 o'clock, and making 9 a.m., instead of 8, the hour for opening. This is generally interpreted as playing with reform, and its only virtue in the Government's eyes must be that while the compromise utterly fails to please public reformers, it is accepted by the publicans as saving them from a worse fate. One of the chief reasons for demanding 6 o'clock closing, at least while the war lasts, is the necessity for safeguarding the soldiers, whose presence in the streets in such large numbers in an intoxicated condition has been recognised as a scandal. The Premier elects to discount as exaggerated the allegations as to the extent of drunkenness among the soldiers, but, like Nelson, he must have a blind eye, for the pitiable truth is potent to everybody else.

Some three months ago the State Government started a fish shop in Sydney. It has done a roaring trade, and another has since been opened. Despite the fact that the fish is sold at fifty per cent. below the ordinary prices, the two shops already show a net monthly profit of £300. The South Australian Government is anxious to follow the example of New South Wales, and provide the people of Adelaide with cheap and abundant supplies of fish, but the heavy cost of the trawlers stands in the way at present. The N.S.W. experiment has shown, however, that a far greater amount of fish can be consumed by the people if the price is reasonable.



ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

Snow is already falling in Poland and Galicia, and General Winter has taken a hand in the campaign. Photo. shows Austrian ammunition being transported to the front on mules and horses.

WE BELIEVE—THEY BELIEVE—

When we look back to the beginning of the war and recall what we thought of Germany at that time, what we absolutely believed to be her state, what we assumed would be the outcome of the war, what we thought the Russians would do, how the neutrals would behave, we begin to realise how utterly wrong we were in many things, how our beliefs have been shattered by cold facts, how our hopes have been wrecked. Yet, even now, we believe much that time may prove to be utterly erroneous. We still fail to get a true understanding of the way our enemies regard matters. We are absolutely honest in our beliefs and our foes are, without doubt, equally honest in theirs.

The belligerents have diametrically opposite views on almost everything; but, granting that our enemies are wrong, and that we are always right, if we can marshal their beliefs with ours and compare the two we get a better idea of the German state of mind, and

realise more fully the tremendous struggle still before us. A good business man, when engaged in a big deal, takes infinite care to look at the matter from his rival's point of view as well as his own. The man who is able to put himself in the other fellow's place can always meet objections and opposition better than he who refuses to admit that there can be any other way of looking at a thing than his own.

After a good deal of hesitation I have decided to print the following article, which endeavours to show both sides of the shield. It is more than six months ago now that I received from a friend in London a somewhat bulky document which I read with the deepest interest at the time. The writer knows every European language, and ever since the war broke out has been fortunate in getting not only all neutral papers, but also many German and Austrian journals, too. Disgusted with the one-sided and foolish outlook of the news-

(Continued on page 913.)



AN IMPROMPTU INSPECTION BY KING GEORGE.

Returning from their morning ride, King George and Princess Mary met a battalion of Grenadier Guards outside Buckingham Palace on a route march. They promptly formed up with fixed bayonets, and were inspected by the King.



WITH THE TERRITORIALS IN EGYPT NEW ARRIVALS

Germany's Great Sweep Eastward.

BY FRANK H. SIMONDS.

The Balkans have so completely taken the stage, in the terrible war drama, that we have almost forgotten the gigantic operations the Germans carried out during the summer against Russia. Consequently Mr. Simonds' article dealing entirely with the Russian fighting seems perhaps somewhat out of date. Still, his lucid account of the strategy which led up to the fall of Warsaw, the taking of Poland, is so illuminating, that it gives us a splendid idea of the entire campaign. Although he wrote last August, before the fall of Brest-Litewski, of Grodno and of Vilna, he anticipated these German successes. He shows that unless the Germans captured the Russian Armies, unless as a result of the hammering Russia received she was compelled to make peace, then the wonderful and gigantic Teutonic effort would have to be written down a failure. The Tsar's armies were not surrounded, Russia has not any intention of making peace—the Germans have, after all, achieved nothing but a barren victory so far as Russia is concerned, but, alas! one fruitful of results in the Balkans, where, perchance, the struggle will in the end be decided.

I.—WHY GERMANY WENT EAST.

The first phase of the Great War has long ago become clear in the mind of all observers. In August of last year the whole German military machine was directed against France with the purpose of eliminating the Republic from the conflict in the first six weeks. The failure at the Marne was followed by the repulse on the Yser. Not only was Germany unable to get a decision in her first campaign, but she lost much of the territory occupied by her troops in the first great advance.

More than this, as recent reports begin to make clear, Germany not only missed a decision, but she lost the great chance to occupy the Channel ports of France, and thus obtain a base for her attacks upon Great Britain. When the main effort had been checked at the Marne and German troops were safe behind the Aisne, there came the second and last effort in the west, the drive at Calais, which was stopped at Ypres. With this drive German offensive operations in the west ended. The great deadlock was an accomplished fact after November 1, and the last shots of the battle of Ypres were fired on November 15.

Meantime the whole face of the situation had changed. Austria had failed utterly in her mission. Hers was the duty to hold up Russia, while Germany disposed of France. For six weeks the

Hapsburg armies were to hold back the Tsar's masses. But in four, the Austrian armies had been routed and were fleeing from Lemberg to the San. Germany had not in six weeks disposed of France, but long before this time was up Russia was well along in the work of disposing of Austria.

It is well, then, to fix on November 1 as approximately the date when Germany decided to turn east, to reverse her programme, and, while holding back French and British troops in the west, strive to eliminate Russia. In the meantime, early in October, she had sent troops from the west to aid the Austrians, and von Hindenburg's first drive at Warsaw, made with a relatively small force, and a raid rather than a serious bid for decision, had temporarily relieved the pressure upon the beaten Austrians and held up the Russian advance toward Cracow and the Carpathians.

Successful in postponing Austrian disaster, Hindenburg's first campaign demonstrated clearly that Russia was becoming too formidable to be left to Austria. Austria, too, had become far too weak to be relied upon for any great feat of arms in the future, except when her armies should be reorganised by Germans and her masses stiffened by German contingents.

In December, then, we have the first of the long series of German operations

in the East, which were designed to bring about a decision in this field. For—note the unity and consistency of German thought as revealed in her strategy—it was essential that Germany should get a decision over one of her foes, before they could collectively beat her down. What she had tried to do against France, it was now even more essential that she should accomplish against Russia. She had planned to bring her victorious armies west from France to destroy Russia. She must now fight a campaign to release all her eastern armies for use against the Allies in the west.

Thus, in a military sense, we are witnessing to-day the closing operations in the second phase of the war. Germany's second bid for a decision is at the critical point. Within the next few weeks we shall know whether the decision that was not be had in the west has been attained in the east, and the victory lost at the Marne has been retrieved at the Vistula.

In view of the importance of the eastern operation, in view of the obvious fact that it constitutes the most colossal military operation of modern war, in numbers, in extent of territory, in strategic combinations, I purpose to devote my comment this month to a slightly detailed review of the eastern campaign and leave to another number the discussion of other phases of the war, as yet wholly insignificant by contrast.

II.—THE EASTERN BATTLEFIELD.

At the outset of such a discussion it is necessary, once more, to recall the main features of the geography of the eastern battlefield as it affects the military operations. Russian Poland, extending into the territory of the Central Powers, forms a gigantic salient, is more or less suggestive of a big rubber ball held in the mouth of a dog. The upper teeth are supplied by East Prussia, the lower by Galicia.

The military geography is quite different from the political. This may be indicated by the lines of the Petrograd-Warsaw and Kiev-Warsaw railroads, which form the sides of a great tri-

angle, of which Warsaw is the apex. Only so long as these railroads were in Russian hands could Russia hold Warsaw. If these railroads could be cut, while the mass of the Russian armies were about Warsaw, that is west of the points where the lines were cut, then they might be enveloped, captured, or, at the least, driven in a confused mass eastward through the gap between the invaders coming north and south.

To guard against such an attack Russia had long ago fortified the front of these two sides of the triangle. On the north nature had done much to aid the engineers, and the Niemen, Bobr, and Narew rivers, with surrounding swamps, made a prime military obstacle, which was strengthened by fortresses at various points. Kovno, Ossowiecz, Lomza, Ostrolenka, Rozan, and Novo Georgievsk in a line from east to west covered the Petrograd-Warsaw railroad, along the whole face of the East Prussian frontier, whence a German attack might be expected.

On the south the Kiev-Warsaw railroad is covered for a long distance by the Vistula river. Ivangorod, at the great bend of the Vistula, was strongly fortified. A hundred miles south-east of Ivangorod begin the great Pinsk marshes, which offer a serious military obstacle, and the roads into this district are covered by the fortresses of Lusk, Rowno and Dubno. But in this gap between the Vistula and the swamps there is no fortified post. Lublin and Cholm, the stations on the Kiev railroad in this district, are open towns. This Lublin gap, then, is the weak joint in the Russian armour.

Now behind this first line of fortifications, covering the Warsaw triangle, the Russians have been recently constructing a second line. This runs due south from Kovno on the Niemen, behind the Niemen to Grodno, then south through Brest-Litewski to the Pinsk marshes at Kovel. This new line is the base of the Warsaw triangle. In making this second line the Russians paid most attention to Brest-Litewski, which is due east of Warsaw, and at the point of intersection of the

Moscow-Warsaw railroad, and the line from the Petrograd-Warsaw railroad at Bielostock to the Kiev-Warsaw line at Kovel.

In making her plans a few years ago Russia announced that her mobilisation would take place on the Brest-Litewski line, instead of about Warsaw. This roused French protest, and the plans were subsequently modified. But it is worth recalling that Russia years ago recognised that the Polish salient was a dangerous thing to defend and had already contemplated abandoning it in the opening days of the conflict.

With these few geographical facts in mind it is now possible to indicate the situation. If the Polish salient were attacked at the same time by armies coming north out of Galicia and striking at the Lublin gap, and south out of East Prussia, aiming at the fortresses opposite the Lublin gap on the Narew River, notably Ostrolenka, Ossowiec and Lomza, then the line of retreat would be threatened, and if the attack were completely successful might be cut off, as by a pair of pincers.

On the other hand an isolated attack from the north or from the south would carry no deadly peril, because, even if the northern or southern rail lines were cut, there was room and there were railroads available for retreat from Warsaw, if the invader could not be checked. We shall see presently how the single thrusts failed, and how the first combined north and south thrust broke in the whole Polish salient, and compelled the withdrawal to the second line of defence, which is the Brest-Litewski line.

III.—FIRST EFFORTS.

Very early in the progress of the war, while the attention of the world was fixed upon the western field, Berlin and Vienna bulletins began to chronicle successful operations in the district just south of Lublin. An Austrian success at Krasnik in the last week of August, 1914, was made much of in Berlin, but promptly thereafter forgotten. Now what actually happened was that an Austrian army had been mobilised quickly and thrust north at the Lublin

gap. Its mission was to break in the south side of the Polish salient, cut the Warsaw-Kiev railroad at Lublin, and advance against the Warsaw-Moscow line at Siedlce, west of Brest-Litewski.

This ambitious strategical venture collapsed, when the Russians, sending their masses into Galicia east of Lemberg, routed the Austrian armies about the Galician capital, and began to flow west toward the San. This put them in the rear of the Austrian armies at or near Lublin, and these forces escaped only by a retreat which ended in something approaching a panic-stricken flight. This was the first try of the Central Powers at the Polish salient.

Russian strategy now disclosed a vastly ambitious purpose. It set out to abolish the Polish salient by a double invasion. East Prussia and Galicia were both to be taken at the same moment, and the Russian military front carried to the Vistula, from the Thorn to Dantzig, and to the Carpathians from Cracow to Roumania. Could this plan be carried out Russia would then have to maintain only a straight line from the mouth of the Vistula to the Roumanian frontier. All danger incident to the Polish salient would be abolished.

But the Prussian victory of Tannenberg destroyed one half of this scheme. East Prussia was not occupied. The upper of the two millstones remained poised above Poland. On the other hand the Galician operation was uniformly successful, and by April Russia had carried her military front west from the Polish frontier to the Carpathians. There was now no Polish salient. Rather there was an East Prussian salient, between Poland and the Baltic. Again and again Russia had attempted to crush in this salient, but the defeat of the Mazurian Lakes had confirmed the decision of Tannenberg, and put an end to these efforts.

On the other hand the same period had seen successive failures of the Germans to operate against the apex and the northern side of the Polish salient. The bloody struggle about

Lodz, in November, had merely carried the Germans to the Bzura line, where the real military front of the Russians began. Time and again Mackensen and Hindenburg had attempted to break through the Kovno-Novo Georgievsk barrier, but every effort had failed.

By March it was plain to the world, as it probably had been much earlier to the German high command, that the invasion of Poland could only succeed when it was made through Galicia, that the Lublin gap was the one vulnerable point in the Polish salient, and this was to be reached only through Galicia and after Lemberg had been retaken. At the same time there was equally patent the hopelessness of any Russian effort to beat down the East Prussian salient. Russia had therefore transferred her masses to the Carpathians, and in April was striving to break through the mountains into Hungary, having at last captured Przemyśl and its great garrison.

In March the second great crisis of the war arrived. The first had been in the Battle of the Marne. Had the British been able at this time to put Kitchener's million in the field, amply munitioned for an offensive, the Germans would have been unable to concentrate all their troops just coming out of training camps in the east. An Anglo-French offensive would have demanded attention. Again, had the ill-starred Dardanelles campaign succeeded, Russia might have received some of the ammunition, the lack of which was to cost her dearly in the next few weeks.

But the Allied chance was lost, mainly, if not wholly, by British unreadiness. A preliminary attack by the Germans about Ypres disclosed the British weakness, a number of French attacks were beaten down from Alsace to Artois. Germany was free to make her great bid for a decision against Russia. She was bound to make it in Galicia, because of the impregnability of the northern defences of Poland. Thus about May 1, there breaks out that tremendous engagement along the Dunajec Biala line which is the prelude to the march to Warsaw.

IV. — FROM THE DUNAJEC TO THE VISTULA.

Under the storm of the attack of Mackensen the Russian line along the Dunajec melted into rapid flight. There was here something of a route which for the moment imperilled the whole Russian mass along the Carpathians. For a week the world watched to see if the Grand Duke would succeed in extricating his Carpathian armies from between the pincers, which were supplied by Mackensen's army moving eastward through Galicia and the Austrian troops coming north through the passes.

The Russian commander succeeded, although his losses were tremendous. Then came the second problem: Could the advance be arrested along the San and the Dniester? If the Russians could hold the line from Ivangorod on the Vistula to Przemyśl, then the Lublin gap was still closed. But the Russian ammunition again failed. Przemyśl was retaken, then Lemberg. Galicia had been reconquered. A thin line of Russians hung on east of Lemberg, but the beaten masses were going north into the Lublin gap, followed by Mackensen.

In a word the Polish salient was now restored. The conditions of the opening days of the war were reproduced. The time had come when an Austrian army could again be driven north toward Lublin, toward the Warsaw-Kiev railroad. At the same time Hindenburg in East Prussia was again in the field striking south against Ossowiecz, Ostrolenka, and Lomza. The Russian position had become that of a nut between the jaws of a cracker. The masses holding Warsaw and the lines along the Bzura-Rawka were threatened a hundred miles in their rear by a double thrust.

Two separate phases are to be noted in what followed, and they are marked by the successive speculations of all military observers, first as to whether the Grand Duke could now hold on at Warsaw; second, whether he could bring his armies safely out of the net that was spread for him. The answer to the first speculation came, as it was bound to come, from the south. If the armies which had been driven out

of Galicia could be rallied and were able to stand south of the Warsaw-Kiev railroad, the Polish salient was safe. But they failed. Desperate fighting, and a clear defeat for the Austrian wing of the armies coming north, were of no permanent avail.

Before the German and Austrian armies touched the Kiev line at Lublin, thus penetrating the gap, the world knew that the Polish salient was lost. Then came the great question. Could the Grand Duke extricate himself, could he get away as Joffre had escaped in August, when the defeats at Mons and Charleroi seemed to insure enveloping disaster? Would he fail as Lee had failed from Richmond to Appomattox? If he failed, the main Russian military force might be enveloped completely, but what was more likely was that it would lose its artillery and its organisation, and be driven east into the swamps as a disorganised mass.

All now depended upon two things: (1) The ability of the troops still holding the northern side of the triangle to hold on against Hindenburg, (2) the ability of the troops on the south, now coming north from Lublin and Cholm, to retard Mackensen until the masses from Warsaw were safely east of the closing pincers. There began now from Kovno to Novo Georgievsk the most intense fighting of the whole campaign, while the struggle about Lublin was hardly less terrific.

Yet when these lines are written, after the middle of August, there is every evidence that the Russian escape has been completed and that the armies of Hindenburg and Mackensen have been held back, as one would hold back the jaws of a dog. The evacuation of Warsaw was completed with no sign of haste, German bulletins disclosed none of the huge captures which were so frequent in Galicia, and in the other successful operations. Kovno and Ossowiecz long held out, and Kovno was only taken on August 17. Lomza, Ostrolenka, and Rozan have been occupied, but only after time sufficient to enable the troops to the south to escape. Novo Georgievsk has been invested and cut

off; but apparently its garrison has been sacrificed as Joffre sacrificed that of Maubeuge, and for a similar reason. The Russian fortress commands the Vistula as Maubeuge commands the Paris-Liége railway, the main line of German transport. Russian success in escaping destruction seems unmistakable.

V.—IN COURLAND.

But while the Warsaw operation was still going forward, a new German offensive in Courland claimed attention. The combined naval and land operation against Libau had appeared at first rather as an effort to divert Russian forces and expand the field of Russian apprehension than as a serious attempt, having a close relation to the campaign to the south.

The extension of this operation in the latter days of July and the first fortnight of August, however, began to suggest that it was in fact, either a part of the whole eastern operation and designed as a very wide turning movement, or else the beginning of a new drive, aimed at Petrograd. The forces under Bülow, who commanded here, were sufficient to sweep back the local troops. In the second week in August an attack upon Riga by the German fleet was noted, while the German armies occupied Mitau and the civilian population fled east. But the fleet was repulsed and a Russian counter-offensive regained Mitau.

Meantime the military observers saw in the movement a possible effort to swing by the north around the Russian right, above Kovno and Vilna, cut the Petrograd-Warsaw railroad far north of the Brest-Litewski line, interpose between the main Russian forces and the capital, and compel them to continue their retreat beyond their second line.

Coincident with this development the main German offensive seemed to be shifting to the north, and there was plain suggestion that Hindenburg gave his chief attention to the reduction of the fortress of Kovno, the northernmost post in the Brest-Litewski line. With the capture of Kovno the Germans are able to move east and beyond the flank

of the Russians to the south, and there is beginning to develop another salient, with even greater peril to the Russians than the abandoned Polish salient, since it is protected on the north by no line of forts such as had long maintained the Polish salient intact. The fall of Kovno also opens a gap between the Russian armies in Courland and in Poland. A thrust at the Petrograd-Brelostok railroad at Vilna becomes probable. It is the first serious consequence of Russian retreat and the first considerable German success since the Polish capital was occupied.

As to the possibility of an advance upon Petrograd along the shores of the Baltic and the Gulf of Finland, this seemed contingent upon the success of the Warsaw operation still uncompleted and the situation in the west and in the Balkans. The threat of such a blow might serve as one more warning to Russia to give over the struggle, the similar threat this operation constituted to the main Russian armies on the Brest-Litewski line might necessitate a further retreat, compelling the Russians to go behind the lines of the Pripet swamp and thus to disappear as a serious factor for many months to come. In the present situation the latter seems the more reasonable explanation.

In sum, it is reasonable to suppose that German strategy had in mind two objects. The first and far more grandiose was the disposing of Russia. On getting a decision in the east, Germany had risked a larger part of all the reserves that it is conceivable there remained to her. She had resigned the offensive in the west, giving Great Britain at least four months to bring on her armies and develop her munitions factories. A similar respite had been granted to the French. The risk that these western foes might be able to take the offensive successfully, Germany seems to have discounted safely.

But if the decision escaped her, then Germany could at the least occupy lines as advantageous to her as were those that she took after the Marne. The line of the Niemen, the Vistula, and the Dniester could be held with far fewer

men than the old front; the menace to Austria would be abolished; the battle would be fought on Russian territory; the Poles might be enlisted in the armies of the Central Powers. Such results would be far from the decision hoped for and sought, but would show real profit—a profit calculated to satisfy German public opinion and give Germany still more hostages for the negotiations for peace that might come.

Yet to occupy Poland at the cost of half a million casualties—added to an equally large number in Galicia and doubled by the Austrian casualties in the same campaigns—and not eliminate Russia, might prove in the end a German defeat. This, unless Russia could be persuaded to make peace while her armies, although undestroyed, were heavily beaten, and a large sweep of her territories occupied. Inescapably, the conclusion forces itself upon the observer that the chief purpose of the eastern campaign was to get peace with Russia, by the destruction of the Russian army, by the conquest of Russian territory—by either or by both. If this should fail (and a few weeks must decide this), Warsaw might prove another Antwerp—a brilliant military feat, barren of any but local consequences.

VI.—RUSSIAN STRATEGY.

It remains now to glance at Russian strategy in the recent critical operations. We have seen that Russia's first effort was to beat down both the East Prussian and the Galician menaces to Poland. This was given over, after the defeat of the Mazurian Lakes; and Russia endeavoured, while containing the German troops from the Pilitza to the Niemen, to dispose of Austria, to break into Hungary, and to force the Hapsburg Monarchy to a separate peace in order to escape destruction.

The disaster along the Dunajec put an end to all Russian offensive strategy. For the time the sole possibility was to rescue imperilled armies. Russian ammunition had failed. There was no prospect for the present of renewing it. As in Manchuria, so in Galicia, after

disaster Russian military genius shone forth in a brilliant retreat. The retreat from Galicia began as something approximating a rout. It ended in an orderly withdrawal.

The decision to retreat from Poland seems to have been determined by the pressure of Mackensen on the south, but there is at least some ground for believing that it was determined in Galicia, and that the Grand Duke recognised then that long retreats were inevitable. At all events, after the first defeat in Galicia Russian strategy is no longer to be mistaken. Russia has adopted precisely the same policy by which she ultimately ruined Napoleon.

Thus the German official reports relate that as the Russians retire they are burning the crops, laying waste the country, turning provinces into deserts, driving the population before them. This is 1812 over again. But what is of most interest is to recognise that the Russians have clung to the main idea that it is essential to keep their armies in being. They have declined to risk their armies in a dangerous defensive. They have followed the famous strategy of their ancestors. They have copied the method of Joffre last year, when he gave the Germans northern France to save the French armies. They expect to regain their lost provinces, when they obtain ammunition and restore their broken organisations.

In all this there is unmistakable the Russian conviction that the Germans can be beaten only by attrition; that the war is to be long, and the decision to come only after the enemy has been exhausted. To fight to the last moment of safety, to retreat and to fight again, to exact the last possible casualty, but to keep their armies intact, to go back more miles if necessary, but never to let Germany get the supreme profit out of her present material and human superiority—this is the sum of Russian strategy as disclosed in recent months. And

it is the kind of strategy that defeated Napoleon.

More and more, too, the war is assuming a Napoleonic character. The coming of Italy recalled to the whole world the circumstances of 1813. Thereafter Napoleon's real hope lay in making peace; and history records his many vain efforts to divide his enemies in the closing months of his empire. Now Germany has sought by victory to eliminate first France and then Russia. She failed in France, has she failed in Russia? Certainly nothing in the Russian situation suggests yet that Russia has been eliminated or is ready to give over the struggle. Maximilien Harden has warned his countrymen against such a delusion in one of his last published comments. Religious, dynastic, racial influences all point the other way for him.

Yet well-informed German opinion has expected a termination of the war this fall: a quick drive at the west after a complete triumph in the east. Is this possible? The answer must be found in the facts about the Warsaw drive not yet established. But there still remains the problem whether the Germans, even though Russia is practically put out for some months, can bring sufficient troops west to obtain a decisive advantage in numbers over the French and English.

Russian strategy, French strategy, Allied strategy, as a whole, has each come down to a single purpose. Peace is a thing far off, to be had when Germany has been bled white. Provinces and cities are details, casualty lists are all important. Victory can be had only when 8,000,000 Germans have been put out of the game by death, disability, or capture. So in our war the North defeated the South; Europe defeated Napoleon; Rome overcame Hannibal. This is the view of Petrograd, Paris, London, Rome. It explains, for the Allies, Russian retreats. It may be right or wrong, but it is the foundation of all Allied policy and faith.





[Jugend.]

[Berlin.]

THE GRAND DUKE'S REPORT.

"The Russian Army is at the head of the situation—it has triumphantly repelled the enemy, and now on top awaits events with confidence."

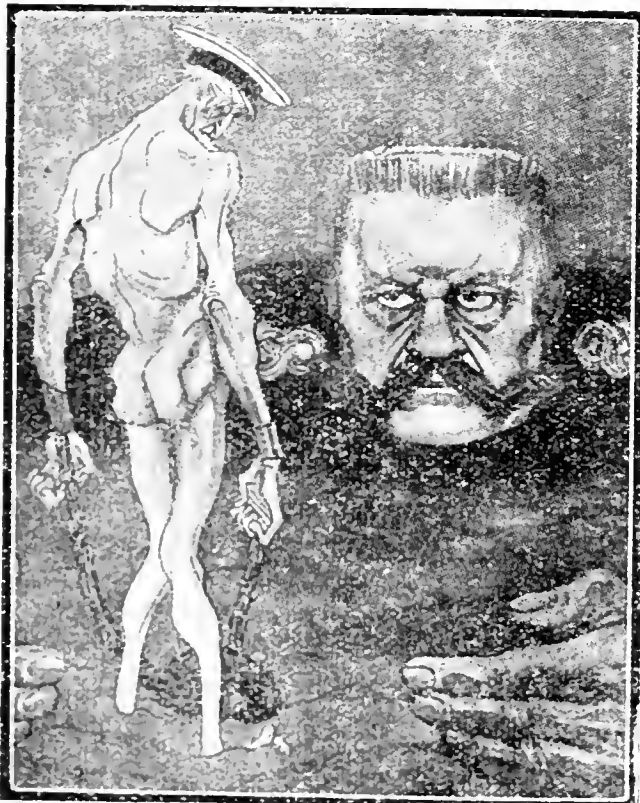


[Pasquino.]

[Turin.]

THE ASTONISHED HUNS.

"We have captured Warsaw, but the town is empty!"
 "What a barbarous people! What a way to make war!"



[Kladderadatsch.]

[Berlin.]

GROWING FAINTER AND FAINTER.



[Die Muskete.]

[Vienna.]

A VISION IN TSARKOE SELO.

"Have no fear, Little Father, I bring you—eternal peace."

HISTORY OF THE MONTH IN CARICATURE.

Oh, wad some Power the giftie gie us
To see oursels as ithers see us.—Burns.

This month the German cartoonists have been exceedingly busy, dealing especially with Russia and Italy. They make very merry over the "strategic retreat," the constant assertions of the Russians that they are really top-dog, despite all appearances.

Below are the two best cartoons of the month. The first appeared in the Polish *Mucha* just before the fall of Warsaw. It shows the impossibility of making any real impression on Russia. The other, from the Prussian *Ulk*,

shows the Russian protesting even *in extremis*, that he is only dying a "strategic" death. It is curious that the two artists, despite their widely different attitudes, should yet both give a truthful picture of the actual condition of things in the eastern theatre of war.

The Italian *Pasquino* makes fun of the Germans' disappointment when the mere shell of Warsaw fell into their hands. The Grand Duke Nicholas is a good man to caricature, and he figures largely in many of the German cartoons. The rumour that he was to be



Mucha.]

[Warsaw.

AN IMPOSSIBLE TASK.

"Well, well; you may try, but even at this rate you won't reach round my waist."



Ulk.]

[Berlin.

THE STRATEGIC RETREAT.

RUSSIA: "Don't trouble, dear Allies, it is only a strategic death!"



Wahre Jacob.]

[Stuttgart.

UP TO THE NECK!

NICHOLAS: "If I don't conquer the enemy—Revolution will conquer me."

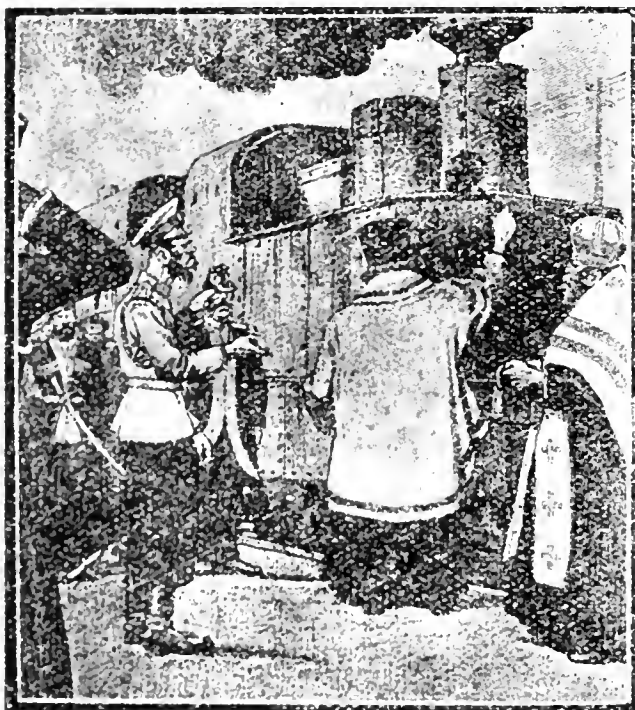


Lustige Blätter.]

[Berlin.

THE SUPREME COMMAND.

Nicholas—as the one who has been most often beaten—is appointed Supreme General-in-Chief (Generalissimissimus) by the Allied Powers.



Die Muskete.]

[Vienna.

THE LAST RESORT!

The Lord of All the Russias has decided to take up his residence in a roving armoured train.

made Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in the eastern side causes *Lustige Blätter* to set forth his qualifications: "Of all the leaders he had been most often beaten."

The statement that the Tsar went to the front because he was safe nowhere else, also supplies material for the nimble enemy pencils; whilst danger from internal revolution is constantly hinted at.

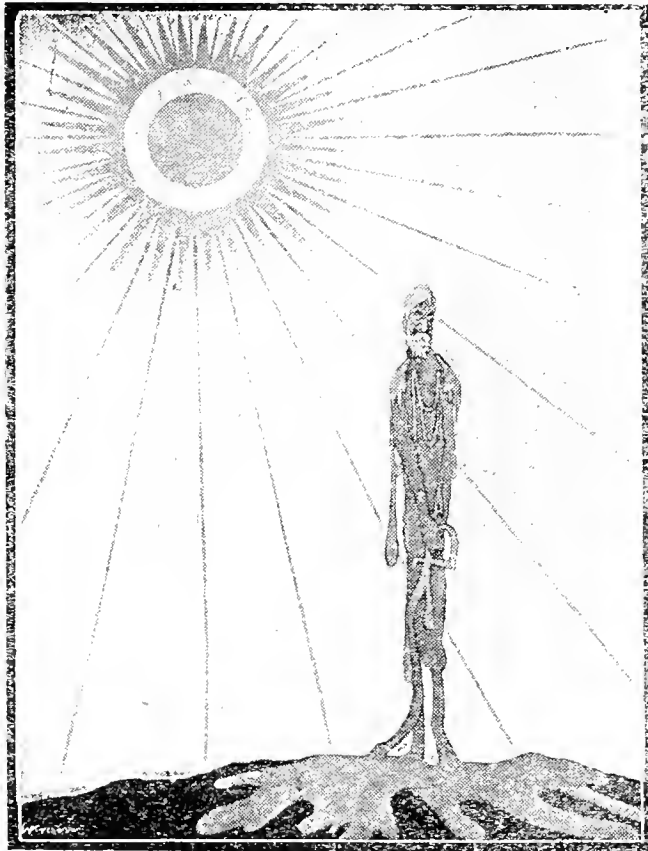
The neutral *Amsterdammer* has a jibe at the Russians, who promise to free Poland from the bondage they have so long kept her in, only when poor Poland is seen departing another yoke.

The Duma met in secret session, and was then prorogued by Goremykin, the aged Prime Minister of Russia. The need for secrecy, according to the *Wahre Jacob*, was because members were told the real truth at last.



Kladderadatsch. [Berlin.
THE LITTLE FATHER'S LATEST PROCLAMATION.

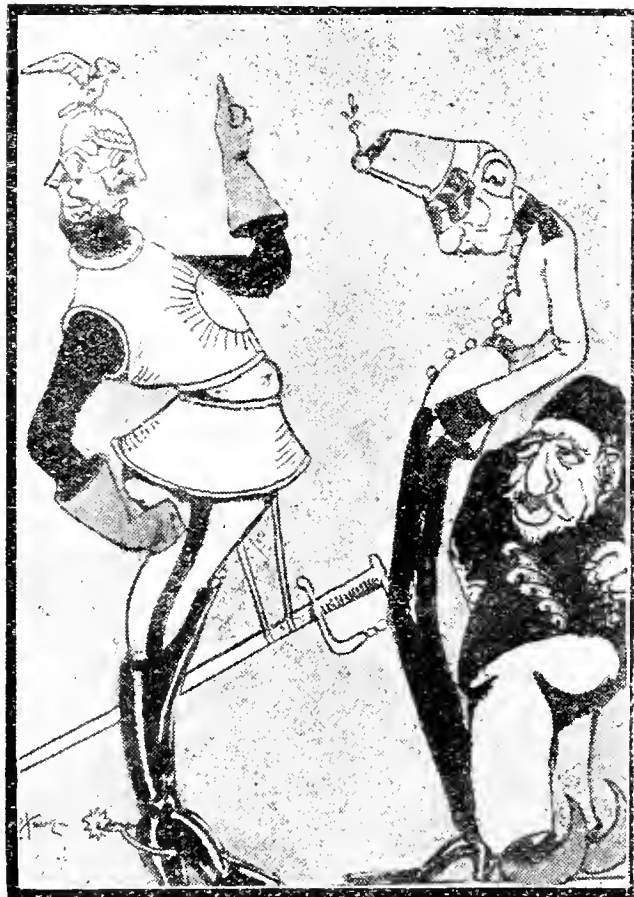
"Russian Priests retired on account of old age are required to report themselves to their district commanders in order to take part in the procession against Hindenburg."



Kladderadatsch. [Berlin.
DOG DAYS.



Wahre Jacob. [Stuttgart.
THE TRULY SECRET DUMA.
"Please shut the door, Truth has the floor!"

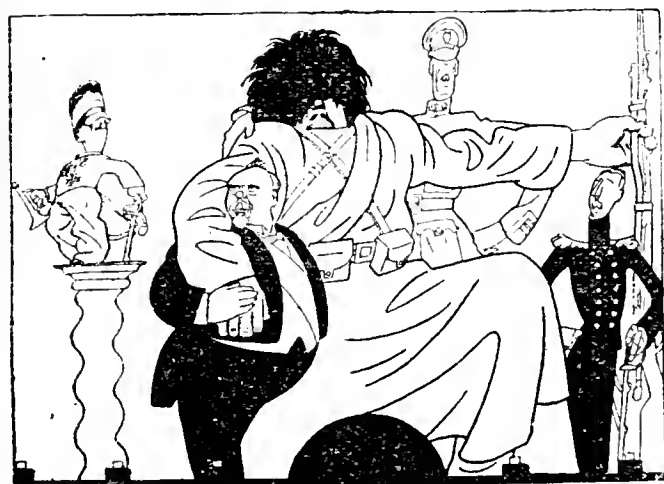


Pasquino. [Turin.
THE KAISER'S HEROISM.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR TO HIS ALLIES: "We shall go on fighting heroically as long as you have a single soldier left."



[Munich.]
Simplicissimus.]
THE ALLIES BEHIND THE CURTAIN.
Quarrelling amongst themselves.



[Munich.]
Simplicissimus.]
THE CURTAIN RISES.

Entente Powers in the Balkans as a circus performance.

Unfortunately the school shown by the Italian *Pasquino* will have to be closed for a very long time if, ere it opens, Turkey will have had to disappear from the map!

Naturally the German papers endeavour to show that whilst, to the world, the Allies still contrive to keep a united front, behind the scenes there is much bickering and washing of dirty linen. Our knights of the pencil, on their side, always try to depict Germany coercing Austria and Turkey much against their wills. In both cases the wish is father to the thought, and has no foundation in fact.

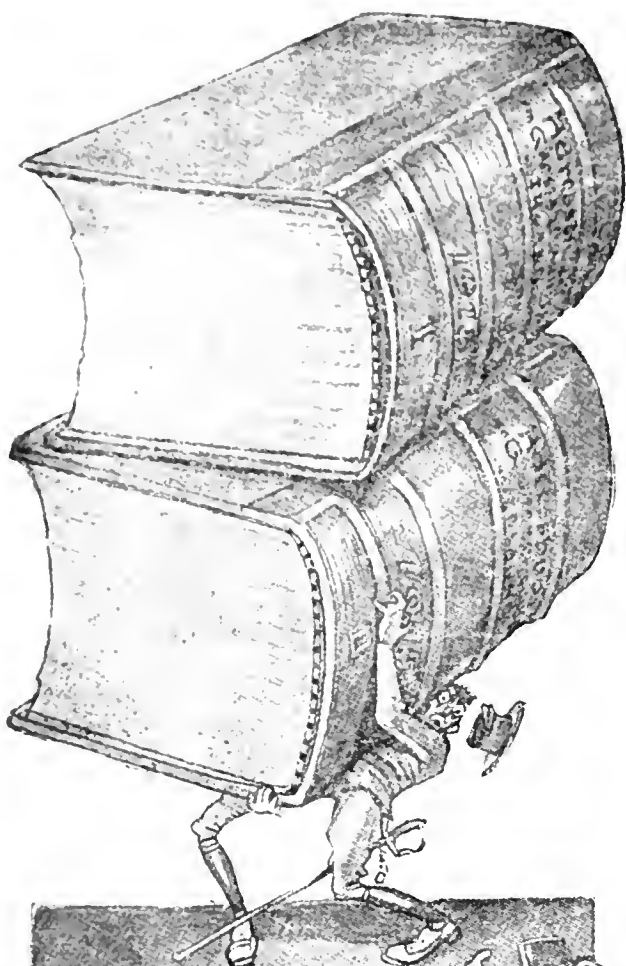
Neutral as well as enemy papers seem to think that Great Britain is not putting forth every effort, and *Lustige Blätter* shows Kitchener staggering under the gigantic books in which Bri-



[Berlin.]
Kladderadatsch.]
SUMMER IN GERMANY, 1915.
"Wait a moment, you below there; I must finish off this sluggish fellow first."



[Stuttgart.]
Wahre Jacob.]
THE BUSY WASHERWOMEN.
RUSSIAN: "We are kept busy with all this dirty linen."
FRENCH: "We all have the same trouble."



[Lustige Blätter.]

[Berlin.]

THE REGISTRATION BILL.

Never let it be said England has made no effort in this war. Here are the address books of the whole of Great Britain and Ireland.

tons are registered, Joffre thus receiving only names when he needs men.

Both Austrian and German papers treat the Italians with contempt, and the Italian cartoonists reply in kind, and with interest. The most significant of the batch we reproduce is that dealing with the Serbian invasion of Albania. Italy's desire for the Albanian coast line is well known. It was



[Ulk.]

[Berlin.]

ENGLAND IN DISTRESS AT SEA.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN US AND THE ENGLISH:—We have diving boats, they have diving Dreadnoughts!



[Kladderadatsch.]

[Berlin.]

AFTER A YEAR: CONVERSATION IN HELL.

HIS SATANIC MAJESTY: "A year ago I sent you out against Germany. Have you crushed her?"
WAR: "Nay, and if we started all over again it would still be impossible."



Ulk.]

[Berlin.

THE SWORD UMBRELLA.

When Victor Emmanuel wants to board his warships, all weapons must have umbrellas fixed to them to guard him from attack from air or water.

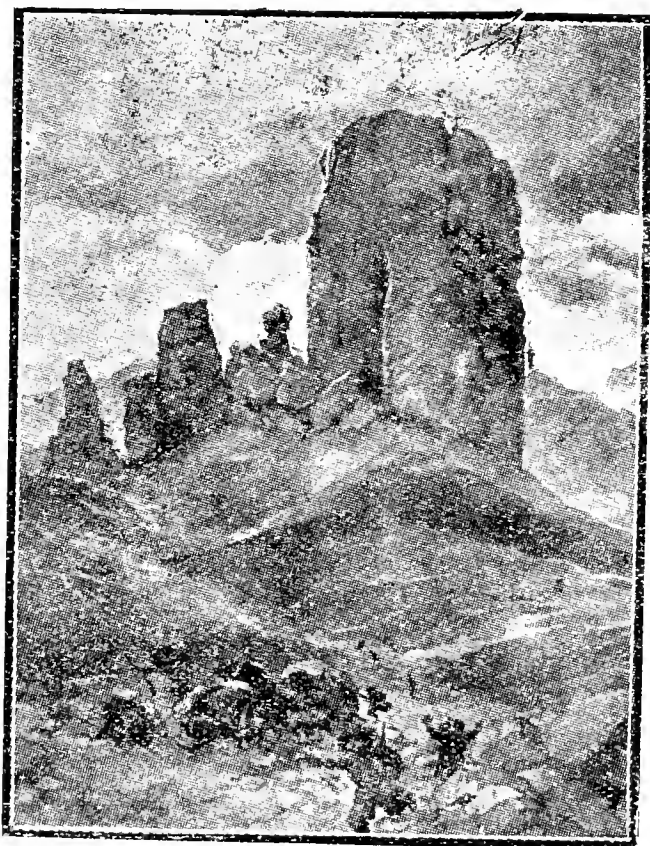


Kladderadatsch.]

[Berlin.

THE SLOW PROGRESS EXPLAIN.

VICTOR EMMANUEL: "Cadorna, you heart of Austria seems to be slow to march to the Alps bar the way." CADORNA: "I have only just discovered—the progress slowly!"



Kladderadatsch.]

[Berlin.

THE SITUATION IN THE DOLOMITES.

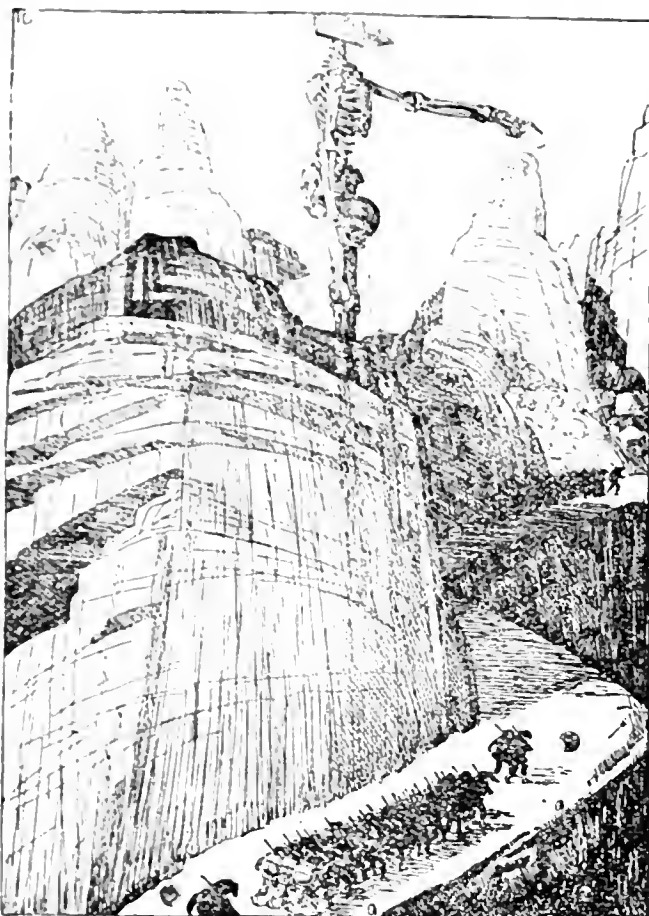


Die Muskete.]

[Vienna.

THE NAUGHTY RASCALS IN ALBANIA.

"Sapristi, I'll help you to steal my apples." "There is no need for you to help us, brother; we can finish them quite well ourselves."



[Jugend.]

THE SIGN POST.
"On the way to Vienna."

[Munich.]



[Pozquino.]

LOADED WITH LIES!

[Turin.]

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA: "What are those things?"

THE GENERAL: "Sire, they are bombs loaded with lies; we have no other munitions left for use against the Italians!"



[Die Muskete.]

AN IMPROVISED LOOK-OUT.

"Do you wish to gaze on Innsbruck?"

[Vienna.]

not the Italian protests, however, which caused the Serbs to abandon Durazzo, that was the result of the Austro-German invasion. The Kaiser has apparently promised the port on the Adriatic to the Bulgarians. Italy wants it, Austria wants it, Serbia wants it, and its own people want to have their freedom, and desire to be let alone. The only certain thing is that this wish of theirs will never be granted. The place may be taken by the Bulgars, it may be occupied by the Italians, but its fate will be decided when peace is made, and not before.

Neutral, enemy and *Entente* papers all run down America and President Wilson. As the United States has failed to please either party it is pretty safe to assume that President Wilson's rigid neutrality has been maintained without fear or favour, and that neither side can truly say that he has been "benevolent" to the other. The Ger-

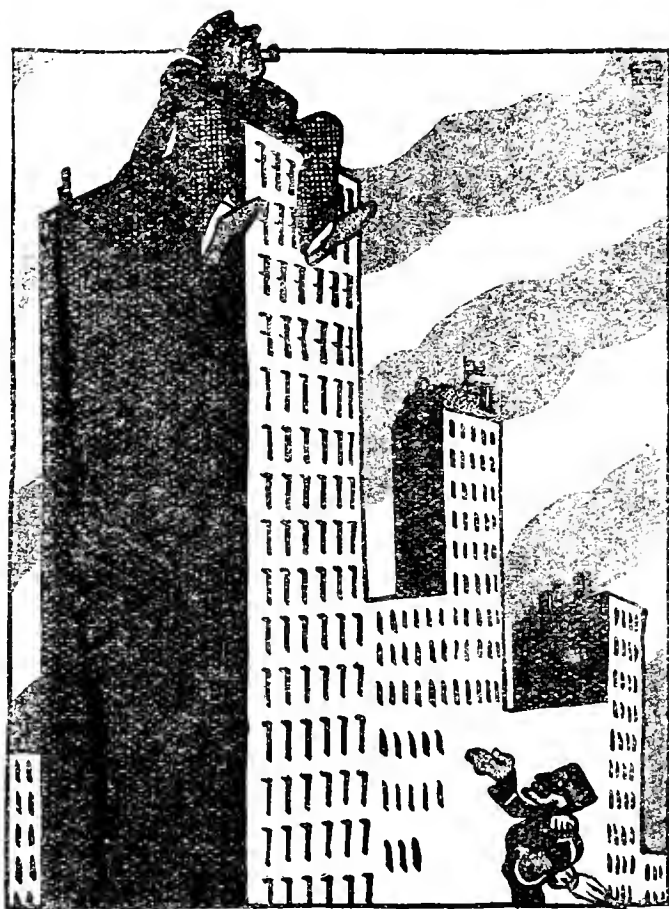


Pasquino.]

[Turin.

AN AMERICAN THREAT.

AMERICA TO GERMANY: "Beware! If you continue to insult me, I will make you pay dearly (to himself) for the goods I am exporting to you!"



Ull.]

[Berlin.

SPECULATORS.

AUSTRIA: "Mister Wanamaker, I hear you want 400 million marks as purchase price for Belgium. I will lease you the Adriatic and the Mediterranean. What will you pay per litre?"



Die Muskete.]

[Vienna.

ROUGH RIDER ROOSEVELT.

"If we place America in the saddle she will know how to ride!"



Le Rire.]

[Paris.

TARTUFFIAN REPLY TO THE AMERICAN NOTE.

"The principles of humanity . . . are fully echoed in Germany, which has always adhered to the principle that one must regard the civil population of the enemy."

"Impossible! It must be a misprint."



Kladderadatsch.]

[Berlin.]

THE DICTATOR.

JOHN BULL TO WILSON: "Write—Should the Imperial German Government so strain the friendly relations between America and Germany as to attempt to hinder the delivery of weapons for the abolition of the Central Powers, then the American Government will be compelled to regard it as a deliberately unfriendly act."

man artists show John Bull always prompting Wilson what to say, the Allied papers depict Uncle Sam trafficking with the Germans still, and all indicate that the almighty dollar is the chief, perhaps the only, consideration in the minds of the American people.



De Amsterdammer.]

THE TSAR'S MANIFESTO TO POLAND.

"I will make you free!"



Kladderadatsch.]

[Berlin.]

THE GERMAN NOTE.

THE GERMAN GRETCHEN (to the American traveler): "I have already done so much for you that there will soon be nothing left for me to do."



Jugend.]

[Munich.]

"THE GOD OF PROFIT"

Will take the place of the Goddess of Liberty in New York Harbour.

THE NEW CHINO-JAPANESE TREATIES AND THEIR IMPORT.

BY T. IYENAGA.

It is but natural that all Australians should be deeply interested in everything which affects China and Japan. All sorts of wild rumours have been circulated about the way in which our Ally has secured a predominant position in the Celestial Republic. It is well, therefore, to counteract these, and to set forth the actual facts of the case. This is most ably done by Mr. T. Iyenaga, of the University of Chicago, in the following article. He sets forth the attitude of his country towards China, and shows that Japan is only anxious to be the friend and protector of the Chinese nation. The final amicable settlement of a dispute which was regarded with the gravest concern the world over, seems to indicate that China has finally decided to accept Japan in that role.

The new Chino-Japanese Agreement consists of two treaties, accompanied by thirteen exchanges of diplomatic notes, signed on May 25, and ratified on June 9. In the preambles the two contracting parties state that their desire "to maintain the general peace of the Far East and to further strengthen the relations of amity and good neighbourhood existing between the two countries," and "to develop the economic relations of the two countries in the regions of South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia," has led to the conclusion of the treaties. Baron Takaaki Kato, Japan's Foreign Minister, further explains in one of his communications that "in opening the present negotiations with the Chinese Government, the Imperial Government was actuated by the desire to adjust matters to meet the new situation created by the war between Japan and Germany, and of strengthening, in the interest of a firm and lasting peace in the Far East, the bond of amity and friendship between Japan and China by removing from the relations of the two countries various causes of misunderstanding and suspicion." These are the usual formulas of diplomatic language, and elucidation is needed for a clearer understanding of the motive that inspired Japan to submit her proposals to China. Before we discuss the point, however, let us examine the terms of the agreement, so that our deductions shall be based upon actual facts and not on surmises.

THE SHANTUNG TREATY.

In obedience to the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, Japan entered the war and captured Kiaochow. While the stronghold has thus been lost to Germany, the great influence she had developed in China, politically and commercially, is by no means a thing of the past. As China was powerless to recover Kiaochow from Germany, so she is to-day impotent to resist should the invading tide at any moment roll back. It was, therefore, at once the right and duty of Japan to see to the proper disposition of the leased territory of Kiaochow, and all the German concessions in its hinterland, so that the object of the campaign and fruits of victory might be securely safeguarded. Such a disposal is agreed upon in the "Treaty Respecting the Province of Shantung," with the following provisions:—

China agrees to give full assent to the agreement Japan may make with Germany regarding the disposition of all rights, interests and concessions heretofore enjoyed by the latter in Shantung; that in case a railway connecting Chefoo or Lungkow with the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway be constructed, Japanese capitalists shall be consulted for financing the undertaking; that a number of new marts in the province shall be opened for the residence and trade of foreigners; and, finally, that China will never lease or alienate to any foreign power any territory within the province or any island along its coast.

THE SOUTH MANCHURIAN AND EASTERN INNER MONGOLIAN TREATY.

Just a decade ago the Portsmouth Treaty made Japan the legatee of what

Russia had acquired in South Manchuria. Within that short period the region has seen a remarkable progress in civilisation. Through its heart now runs the train equipped with Baldwin locomotives, Pullman and dining cars. Along the road and within the area controlled by Japan new towns, provided with all the equipments of a modern municipality, have come into being; schools, hospitals, scientific institutions have been built; trade has seen a tremendous development; new industries are springing up; the safety of person and property is assured to an extent never before dreamed of by the natives. Altogether the region presents a totally different face from what it wore during the Chinese or Russian regime.

But let the reader make no mistake in thinking that Japan controlled the whole of South Manchuria, or that the conditions above described rule in the entire region. Far from it. Out of a territory slightly larger than Victoria, what was hitherto practically in Japan's hands were the Kuantung territory with an area of 1303 square miles, the railway zone of 70-odd square miles, and the railway track of about 700 miles with ten feet of land on either side. Beyond that limit the Japanese were barred from extending their activities. Furthermore, the terms of lease of the Kuantung territory, where Port Arthur and Dairen are located, as well as of the railways in Japanese control, were to expire within less than a decade, which necessarily precluded all permanent undertakings. It was to mend these drawbacks and to place Japan's status in those regions on a more lasting basis that the "Treaty Respecting South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia" was negotiated. Its main stipulations are as follows:—

The lease of Port Arthur and Dairen and of the South Manchurian and Antung-Mukden Railways are extended to a period of ninety-nine years. The agreement relating to the Kirin-Changchung Railway will be revised on the basis of the other railway loan agreements or of more advantageous terms hereafter contracted by foreign capitalists. Japanese shall be permitted to lease land in South Manchuria for trading, industrial and agricultural purposes, to reside, travel, and engage in various businesses; and to work

mines in nine specified mining areas. Japanese subjects are required to present passports to Chinese local authorities for registration, to observe Chinese police laws and regulations, and to pay taxes, on their approval by the Japanese consuls. Civil and criminal suits shall be tried by authorities representing the nationality of the defendant, except that land disputes between Japanese and Chinese shall be tried by joint authorities in accordance with the laws and local usages of China. When the judicial system in South Manchuria is thoroughly reformed, all civil and criminal suits involving Japanese subjects shall be wholly tried and decided by Chinese courts. Japanese capitalists shall be first consulted before China contracts either railway or other loans with provincial taxes as security. Preference is also to be given to the appointment of Japanese as political, financial, military and police advisers.

Adjoining South Manchuria on the west there is a plateau known as Eastern Inner Mongolia. It covers one-third of Mongolia, which has an area of 1,367,600 square miles, while two-thirds are covered by Outer Mongolia. On June 6 last the representatives of Russia, Mongolia and China signed at Kiakta a treaty respecting Outer Mongolia. The new treaty is a sequel to the Russo-Mongolian Convention of November 13, 1912, and the Chino-Russian agreement of November 5, 1913, and tends to tighten the Muscovite grip on the vast region. Eastern Inner Mongolia constitutes a buffer land against the advance of Russia toward China. The provisions of the new Treaty with regard to this region are:—

In Eastern Inner Mongolia Japanese shall be permitted to join with the Chinese in agricultural and industrial undertakings, and a number of new marts will be opened for the trade and residence of foreigners. The provisions as to railway or other loans, and the requirement for the Japanese of producing passports, paying taxes, observing police regulations, and to civil and criminal suits, hold the same in Eastern Inner Mongolia as in South Manchuria.

DECLARATIONS CONCERNING THE HANYEH-P'ING COMPANY AND FUKIEN PROVINCE.

In Hanyang, in the central part of China, there is an iron works called the Hanyang Steel and Iron Foundry. In the vicinity, a little lower down the Yangtsekiang, are located the Ta-Yeh iron mine and the Pinghsiang colliery. These three industries are run by the Han-Yeh-P'ing Corporation, so called

from the above-mentioned localities. In this company Japanese capitalists have already invested a capital of over £3,500,000, and, further, the Yedamitsu Steel Foundry of the Japanese Government has made certain engagements relative to the purchase of the Ta-Yeh iron ores. It is with the view of ensuring this contract and safeguarding the rights of Japanese capitalists that the following engagement was made:—

China engages to approve the joint undertaking of the company and Japanese capitalists, if such an arrangement is in future concluded, and not to confiscate or to nationalise it, or to permit it to contract any foreign loan other than Japanese.

Another important declaration made by China concerns the coast of Fukien. This province lies opposite Formosa. Strategically viewed, the establishment of any military base by a foreign power within a stone's throw of the Japanese possession would be utterly objectionable to Japan. Hence the engagement.

China will in no case permit a foreign power to build a shipyard, naval station, or any other military establishment on the coast of Fukien, nor does she intend to build such an establishment with foreign capital.

RESTORATION OF KIAOCHOW.

The above declaration, it is well to remember, is nothing but an emphasis in a more definite form of the non-alienation declaration of Fukien, of April 26, 1898.

Japan makes on her part one significant declaration about the restoration of Kiaochow to China. It reads:—

If, upon the conclusion of the present war, Japan is given an absolutely free hand in disposing of Kiaochow, she will return the leased territory to China subject to these conditions:—

1. Opening of Kiaochow as a commercial port.
2. Establishment of a Japanese settlement.
3. Establishment, if desired by the Powers, of an international settlement.
4. Arrangements to be made before the return of Kiaochow as to the disposal of German public establishments and properties.

CHINA'S CONCESSION TO JAPAN.

The foregoing examination of the Chino-Japanese agreement shows that there is nothing in it that either infringes China's sovereignty, or interferes with the open door policy,

or trespasses upon the rights of other powers. Instead of the principle of China's integrity being endangered, it receives a renewed emphasis by the promise of the restoration of Kiaochow, and by China's voluntary declaration about the non-alienation of Shantung and "the bays, harbours, and islands along the coast of China." Instead of the open door being "slammed" by Japan's so-called machinations, her efforts have contributed to the opening of new marts in Shantung and Eastern Inner Mongolia, and have paved the way for the establishment of an international settlement in Tsingtau, hitherto a German preserve.

Among the new economic concessions Japan acquired there is none whatever that tends to constitute a monopoly. The greater part of whatever Japan secured by the agreement consists, in fact, of either the confirmation of the interests she actually possesses, or the formal recognition of what has for long been tacitly acknowledged by the world. Some might imagine that Japan obtained valuable concessions for constructing railroads in Shantung, South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia. Nothing of the kind. It is simply the option of financing the railroad undertakings that China has granted. It is purely a precautionary measure, so that Japan's interests in those regions will not be put in jeopardy by the invasion of others. True, what Japan has gained in Shantung and South Manchuria is considerable. But in the former it is the fruit of victory won at no small expenditure of men and money; in the latter it concerns Japan's special position which was secured as the result of two wars, and which, owing to geographical, political and economic reasons, had every claim to be consolidated.

WHAT CHINA GAINS.

China, on the other hand, is by no means all the loser. She has, contrary to the assertion of some critics, a good *quid pro quo* to show on her side. The prospective recovery of Kiaochow is one. To have placed Japan under an obligation to give any help she is capable of rendering, when China needs it

in resisting foreign aggression, as, for instance, in Shantung, is another. One more must be added, namely, Japan's pronouncement that the judicial autonomy of China in South Manchuria will be restored to her, when the judicial system therein is thoroughly reformed. When once such an initial step is taken it may lead the way for the entire abolition of extra-territoriality ruling in China. This definite curtailment of China's sovereignty, making the foreign settlements in China "Imperium in Imperio," is indeed a hard thorn in her breast, as it was once with Japan, so that China should welcome any prospect that gives promise of recovery of complete judicial autonomy.

JAPAN AS CHINA'S FRIEND

The fundamental policy of Japan toward China, it cannot be too strongly emphasised, is to cement the bond of amity and friendship between the two nations, and properly to safeguard thereby their common interests. Self-protection and the protection, so far as it is within her right and privilege, of her neighbour against European aggression, could not but have been the controlling spirit which actuated Japan's recent move. The urgency of taking these protective measures press upon one, when he sees the world in its present unprecedented commotion. Diplomatic language is so suave and indirect that its full force is not easily appreciated. What Japan told China in the recent negotiations might be rendered in plain English something like this:—

"The colossal struggle we are witnessing in Europe is bound to affect us tremendously also. What will be the extent of the remapping of Europe within its own confines as the result of the war? This no one can at present tell. It is, however, beyond doubt that European powers will move after the war with redoubled energy toward the line of least resistance in other parts of the world, either for further gain by the victors or to recoup themselves on the part of the defeated for the losses sustained. The Far East, unfortunately, is counted among such profitable fields of exploitation. Let us, then, be prepared to protect ourselves lest we be caught napping.

We are brothers by race, tradition and culture. We are neighbours, too, related as your saying goes as 'lips to teeth,' and it is true 'when the lips wither the teeth go to decay.' Our destinies are linked together—your safety and mine are one and the same. In the past untold disasters have befallen you—you have seen European encroachment upon your soil. They have seized fair spots of your land, and have mapped out therein what they euphemistically call 'spheres of influence.' Let the history no more be repeated. Kiaochow has just been wrested from Germany, and it is my intention to restore it to you. But let us make sure that Kiaochow, with all that it means, will not be lost to you again. Russia was once driven out from South Manchuria, but who can assure us that it is safe from the hoofs of the Cossacks unless my status therein be consolidated and strengthened? You are blessed with vast resources in land and hidden treasure. Grant me, then, the privilege of participating in their development, so that we shall grow together in strength, wealth and power. Above all, let amity and friendship be our guide, our motto, for we stand or fall together. Thus and only thus can a lasting peace in the Far East be secured."

Would that China might take Japan for her best friend! China has, however, many suitors, and is often at a loss to select her true lover. This fact, coupled with China's weakness, makes the position of Japan in the Far East an extremely difficult and delicate one, and the correct adjustment of the Chino-Japanese relation a hard task. That Japan wants China for the Chinese cannot be gainsaid. To impute, as some critics are persistently doing, that Japan harbours a sinister design of ultimately making China a second Korea is simply ridiculous. It is tantamount to confessing their ignorance of the dynamic strength of China, and putting a poor estimate on the intelligence of Japanese statesmen. Such an undertaking is not only beyond the range of possibility, but would be to court disaster and ruin for the conqueror. While Japan wants China for the Chinese, she, however,

wants her to be a self-reliant, strong neighbour state, not a moribund one, powerless to resist the pressure and exactions of European Powers. For upon this condition depends Japan's own welfare.

Beside commercial interests, Japan has in China most vital political interest, for the shaping of events in the latter might not only undermine Japan's position on the Asiatic mainland, won at an enormous sacrifice of blood and treasure, but might endanger even her national existence. For self-protection, therefore, Japan cannot remain idle while China's weakness constitutes a constant source of trouble in the Far East, and while China helplessly strips herself of valuable territory and rights at the bidding of European Powers. "The ultimate aim of our China policy," says Count Okuma, "has been no other than to awaken her from this morbid torpor in order to insure her future prosperity and avoid conflict with the European nations."

Over and over the warning has been given; time and again it has been left unheeded. Nay, even the grave disasters that repeatedly overtook China have not succeeded in awakening her from lethargy. The sad and humiliating spectacles that meet one at every turn, at the Legation Quarter of Peking, where foreign troops are quartered, at the foreign settlements wherein China's sovereignty is overridden, and are established "Republics within the Republic"—these also have failed to impress upon China and make her bestir herself. In spite of the wonderful strides China has made within recent years in various domains of civilisation, she still lacks self-reliance, foresight, preparedness.

Under the circumstances, the utmost Japan can do is to adopt every legitimate means to safeguard her interest and forestall European encroachments upon her neighbour. Moreover, friendship engages Japan to proffer to China suggestions for her betterment. This must have been the inspiration back of the proposals made by Japan as to the employment of Japanese political, military, and financial advisors, and the

supply of arms and ammunition. They are, however, entirely different in character, as Baron Kato explained in his instructions to the Japanese Minister at Peking, from the demands that were pressed and accepted. The former class belongs to friendly proffers, and it was but just that they were expunged from the ultimatum and left for future discussion. Their acceptance by China depends altogether upon the value she places upon Japanese friendship and ability.

Once China sees the point, we can see no reason why she should refuse to employ more Japanese advisors and employees. Out of 3938 foreign employees in China there are at present 245 Japanese, while the remainder is made up of 1105 English, 1003 French, 533 Germans, 463 Russians, 174 Americans and others. Nor is there any reason why China would not heed the advice of her friend which aims for efficiency and uniformity of arms and ammunition, especially if the condition in China with regard to these weapons is such as to warrant the story told by Mr. Samuel Blythe in *The Saturday Evening Post*, that "there were no fuses for the artillery shells, and the soldiers were armed with ten different makes of rifles." Still less is it easy to comprehend why Japan is not entitled to enjoy in China the same privilege of religious propagandism and of holding land and property for the purpose of education and charity, which Western nations have been enjoying for decades. Manifestly, it is now incumbent upon Japan to take every possible step to win the full confidence of China, and to convince her of Japan's sincerity in working for the good of China as well as for her own.

In the results of the recent Chino-Japanese negotiations, there is nothing to which foreigners should justly object. Their rights and interests in China are not in the least invaded or abbreviated. The principle of China's integrity is re-enforced. The open door remains open, and the increased internal development of China which is to be expected will only tend toward the expansion of foreign trade.

IN STRICKEN SERBIA.

A writer in the Swiss monthly, *Bibliothèque Universelle*, who has spent some time in Serbia, is impressed by the varied activities of the military and hospital corps from the allied armies. He noted a marked difference between the English and French representatives in the manner of procedure. The English, he says, arrive in Serbia with a determined purpose. "They have foreseen everything, and are completely organised." Not only is their hospital installation complete, but their personal equipment down to the smallest detail is all on the ground and ready for use. Nor is the comfort of the workers overlooked, for packs and cases are filled with a great assortment of necessities. They begin work immediately. "Once on the spot and organised, the hospital or the sanitary service which they propose to direct belongs to them. They are quite at home among themselves and do not hear the orders which others give. Their domain becomes a little fragment of the British Empire."

The French, on the other hand, arrive with a less clearly defined purpose. They put themselves at the disposition of the Serbian Government which decides what direction their activities shall take. "Thus I met yesterday two little French Boy Scouts who had worked on the French front as chauffeur and machinist for more than five months, and who came directly from Paris without knowing a single Serbian word in order to enter the Serbian service. In the afternoon of the same day I saw them again proudly ensconced on an auto truck which they were guiding with a firm hand through the poorly paved streets of Kragujevatz."

The French mingle freely with the people of the country and are everywhere seen making friends with soldiers and civilians, in the meantime picking up a Serbian vocabulary.

The writer remarks that in spite of these obvious differences of nature the vivacious French and the phlegmatic English both fulfil equally well their common duty towards their brothers in arms.

Serbia has not let so many months of cessation from active warfare pass by without profiting from it by reorganising and equipping her army and war apparatus. At the present time the army, in spite of the relatively large losses of the past autumn, is quite as strong as at the beginning of hostilities. The morale of the troops, powerfully stimulated by the lasting victories of the month of December, is excellent.

It is true that the uniforms have become rather more variegated than those of last autumn, but they are more military, thanks to the numerous pieces of equipment left by the Austro-Hungarians on their precipitate retreat. "Austria has remained, in spite of the war, but quite involuntarily, one of the best purveyors of the Serbian kingdom."

In the streets of Valjevo and other Serbian cities one may see to-day the hospital uniforms and costumes of all the allied nations and of some neutrals. From the French military physicians in varied uniforms, the English surgeon is distinguished by his comfortable suit of khaki. English and Scotch nurses, as well as Russian Sisters of Charity, are severely gowned in brown woollen with a Red Cross on the breast. Everywhere one meets people who, when speaking to the inhabitants of the city, take conversational dictionaries out of their pockets in order to find the needed Serbian word. It is said that Serbia has never before seen, and probably will never see again, in her towns so many representatives of foreign nations.

AUSTRIAN PRISONERS IN SERBIA.

Dr. Dickenson Berry gives a most interesting account in *The Nation* of the way in which the Austrian prisoners made themselves useful in Serbia in connection with the hospitals sent from England and America. He says:—

A very familiar object in the Serbian landscape nowadays is the grey uniform of the Austrian prisoner and a very draggled and faded uniform it generally is. He is to be met with in gangs labouring on the roads; he works in public gardens or in Government factories; he repairs and cleans his own cannon and the ammunition which Serbs are

waiting to return to the enemy at the earliest convenient opportunity. The Serbian men are nearly all with their regiments, and a considerable portion of their usual work is carried on by the survivors of the 70,000 soldiers who were left behind as prisoners after the ill-starred "punitive expedition" against Serbia. Most of the work of hospital attendants throughout Serbia is performed by Austrian prisoners.

The Serbian Government bestows them with no niggardly hand on British hospital units, to be used for what purposes they require. And so far as the knowledge of the writer goes, the testimony of British units is that when well treated they do their work extremely well.

The prisoners were lined up in the square and the hospital units selected the men they wanted. They were very glad to get into the hospitals, as in many cases they were themselves suffering from privation.

War brings various changes in occupation, both voluntarily and involuntarily. Before the arrival of the prisoners it was our English orderlies—in previous existence a sculptor, a painter, and a singer—who handed bedpans and swept out wards. Now these have been set free for supervision, and for fresh undertakings, and it is trained Austrian orderlies who do this work, and much besides. On one side of the ward is a head-waiter from a fashionable Bohemian watering-place, who was once at the Carlton Hotel, speaks English perfectly, and is the Sister's right-hand. On the other side is the young sergeant before mentioned, a Czech, once a police official, who can change sheets as deftly as any nurse, and lifts a patient with a skill showing an inborn aptitude. A third ward-orderly is a schoolmaster, a German Bohemian, but, in spite of his German blood, no one shows more kindness and devotion to the patients than he. Another Czech presides in the basement, who is by occupation primarily a furniture designer, secondarily a writer of storyettes. He has charge, under a Sister, of theatre and sterilising room, and many things besides, since he is the man most people resort to in time of need.

Among the prisoners were representatives from every part of the "ramshackle empire." Jews and Ruthenians, Italians and Slavs, Germans and Magyars. The defeat of the Austrians is largely attributable to the polyglot formation of their armies which invaded Serbia.

There are many episodes savouring of the comic opera told of the taking of prisoners. A Czech, our "housemaid," who, on the strength of being married fifteen years, asserts he knows all about dust in corners, was asked by a Serb lady how he came to fight against his brothers in race. "Well," said he in most apologetic tones, "we fought for one day, and gave ourselves up in the even-

ing." Stories are told how Austrian officers could only speak German in the presence of their regiments, but when the Serbs got them apart, spoke pure Serb, and fraternised accordingly—how soldiers deserted in parties to give themselves up. On one such occasion two Serbs saw four Austrians approaching, and feeling themselves outnumbered, prepared to surrender. "For God's sake, don't do that," shouted the Austrians, "we have come to surrender to you."

In some parts of the country, the doctor found the prisoners very popular indeed, but in the straitened circumstances of the Serbs themselves, it is not surprising that the prisoners had in some cases an exceedingly bad time.

The sentiment of the Serbian people towards their prisoners seems, on the whole, friendly, in spite of long-standing and intense bitterness against Austria, only too well justified; in spite, too, of stories of cruel treatment of Serb prisoners, especially in Hungary, and of recollections of systematic atrocities committed by the Austrians on their first invasion, as bad as anything perpetrated by the Germans in Belgium or France. One never hears, however, that Slav regiments took part in these atrocities, and in the second invasion the policy of "frightfulness" was abandoned because it had produced such obstinate resistance as to cause it to be recognised as a mistake.

As there were so few Serbian soldiers available as guards, the prisoners were put in charge of their own sergeants, but do not appear to have attempted to escape.

Asked whether they had any guards, he said no; each sergeant (he himself was one) was put in charge of fifty men, and was answerable with his life in case any should escape. In fact, the prisoners seem to have been left very much to look after themselves, and to be just dumped down in various parts of the country, and put to do what was often very desultory work.

Touching upon the future, Dr. Berry says that the Serbian troops were at the time he wrote—last July—massed on the frontier waiting to assume the offensive, or if fate should so order it, ready to meet serious attack from the enemy. If the invading troops were from the Dual Monarchy whose racial feelings and chronic discontent make them none too reliable instruments for carrying out Teutonic domination, they would perhaps leave Serbia and her Allies a fresh legacy of useful Austrian prisoners, but if German army corps were thrown into the rugged Serbian mountains, a very different result, he says, might happen.

HOW THE BELGIANS ARE FED.

Since the seventh day of November, 1914, the largest commissary work of history has been handled successfully by the Commission for Relief in Belgium. An article issued as a supplement to *The New Republic* (New York), written by Mabel Hyde Kittredge, and entitled "Taking Care of Belgium," describes graphically the methods employed in distributing food and clothing to seven million people.

The editors of *The New Republic* call attention to the clean and direct spirit which has characterised the work of this Commission, under the leadership of such men as Mr. Hoover, Mr. Lindon Bates, and Mr. Brand Whitlock:

It is not goodwill which distinguishes this Commission. There has been plenty of that all through history. It is the fact that scientific organisation has been made the servant of goodwill. The significance of that is like a kindly light on the battlefields of Europe. We have admired the organisation of war, its supreme technical efficiency. Here is an organisation created out of nothing over night by democrats, and its efficiency yields no point to the best disciplined institutions of the world. The larger message of the Belgian Relief Commission is that democracies have within them resources of ability which in our despondency we have attributed to autocracies alone. There is hope for freedom when such capacity is at its disposal.

While the full history of the relief work cannot be written, the author notes, until after the war is over because the workers are too busy at present to write down the story of their work, there is much that can be told that is of deep interest.

The Belgian Relief Commission feeds seven million people with foodstuffs drawn from collection centres from three to eight thousand miles distant from the point of distribution. This work has enlisted over a hundred thousand volunteer labourers, including many able men of the financial world; five governments are concerned in the matter, and nearly every country has made some contribution to the work.

On October 26, Brand Whitlock, the American Minister to Belgium, reported that nearly seven millions of the inhabitants of Belgium would starve unless re-

lief was quickly obtained. At the same time Mr. Herbert C. Hoover sent out a call for help, and King Albert asked America to assist in feeding his starving people.

On November 1 the first consignment of food from America arrived in Rotterdam, and by November 7 four hundred thousand meals a day were being issued in Brussels alone, at the price of a penny a meal, and by the twenty-second the daily number was half as much again. Almost at once was created the perfect organisation that we see now operating in America, England, Holland and Belgium.

The part Spain has taken in the work of the distribution of food is not generally known in this country. The Spanish Minister has worked with the American Minister, and they have been assisted by the Belgian Comité National de Secours d'Alimentation. Every country of the world has sent aid, but the Comité National has undertaken the labour of the actual distribution of the supplies.

Every ship bearing relief-commission cargoes, as well as every freight car, carries a large square of white cloth bearing the words "The Commission for Relief in Belgium." There are between 140 and 150 of these ships. These are allowed by the British, French and German admiralities safe conduct to Rotterdam from various ports in the United States, as well as other countries.

The arrival of one of the Commission's relief ships at Falmouth is telegraphed to the Rotterdam office of the Commission, and when the ship reaches Dover she takes on a pilot who conducts her safely to Flushing and thence to Rotterdam. At the frontier the Dutch seal is removed and a seal of the Commission for Relief in Belgium substituted. All ships unload at Rotterdam. The arrival of a ship having been announced, floating elevators are sent along either side the moment she has dropped anchor in the lower port. Outside of these floating elevators are three hundred lighters or barges. These barges are to carry the wheat or foodstuffs by canal to their destinations in Belgium. An accurate account is kept of each barge, or car—a few freight cars are used in the eastern part—as it passes the various stations. The speed with which this work is done is ahead of all records. A nine-thousand-ton ship loaded with wheat can be emptied in thirty-six hours on three hundred barges, which are immediately towed by tugs through the canals into Belgium. The Dutch Government furnishes all facilities for unloading these ships. Holland even at one time loaned the Commission ten thousand tons of food, when the immediate need of

food was imminent, and it could not be sent from America in time.

The difficulties of carrying on this work are multiplied by the absence of telephone and telegraph communications, and by the fact that all railroad routes are held by the military forces. Therefore the canals are the only means of distributing the food supplies, and many of these have been blocked or destroyed for reasons of war. The main food depot at Rotterdam ships stores to one hundred and twenty principal warehouses, where it is reshipped into 32,000 communal centres.

The main purchasing fund, the greatest and the sacredest of all the donations, comes from the Belgians themselves. Into this treasury has been put all that the enveloped Belgian race could gather of the remnants of their shattered fortunes. It registers their struggle for survival. Although the Commission purchases food from funds sent from all over the world, it looks upon this trust fund from the Belgians as the foundation of its work.

One of the problems that has been solved by means of the Commission's perfect organisation is the grinding and turning into wholesome bread the quantities of wheat sent to Belgium.

When the wheat reaches its destination in Belgium it is delivered by employees of the Commission from the barges to mills. Most scrupulous care is taken not only that every pound of wheat sent from Rotterdam shall reach its destination, but that when wheat is turned into the mill from the barge the miller shall render account of an equivalent quantity of flour, allowing 7 per cent. for bran. This bran is the miller's pay for grinding the wheat. He is also allowed 1s. for every 225 pounds of wheat. In each province there are from six to ten of these large mills, grinding only the Commission's flour. The lowliest man in Belgium is more anxious than any German, English or American to play his part well. To arouse distrust in this complicated business might mean that he and his family again must face starvation.

The woman in America who buys her six or seven loaves of bread a day has no idea of the tremendous business of the bread-making industry in Belgium. In the first place the very action of buying thousands of tons of wheat affects the market price so acutely that it reaches every man and woman in the civilised world. It is not an easy thing to buy the wheat to make bread for seven millions of people. If the business end of it is not properly attended to it will lead to terrible disaster; it must be gone about very cautiously, and by men who possess a hard-won knowledge of the temper of one of the

most capricious markets of the world. After the wheat reaches Belgium and is ground, the flour is sold to the bakers of the various districts; but each baker is allowed to bake only the amount indicated and desired by the communal officer of his district.

THE BREAD LINE IN BELGIUM.

On February 10 it was estimated that if those waiting in line for soup stood single file the line would be six hundred miles long. Besides bread, soup is now the principal article of diet in Belgium. In Brussels it is prepared in great central kitchens, and sent out to twenty-six distributing stations. The schools and municipal buildings, Miss Kittredge states, are used as soup-kitchens.

Work in the kitchens begins at 2 a.m., and at that hour the gas-fitters light the fires under the boilers, which are filled with water by means of a hose. Two sets of cooks and carvers arrive at this same early hour. Every receipt for soup has been carefully worked out by the best trained dietitian; even the best way to peel potatoes was studied scientifically. There is a head cook who directs and distributes food stuffs to the soup-makers. These soupmakers are the best chefs from the hotels; each is responsible for an allotted number of boilers.

At seven in the morning the first boilers of soup are ready, and the work of filling the distributing cans begins. Immediately over the same fires the second boilers are prepared. It costs £140 to make one day's soup in one kitchen, and it takes thirty-two cooks and thirty-two assistant cooks, besides the women who prepare vegetables.

Each person standing in line at the distributing station brings a pitcher, a saucepan, an old coffee-pot—any receptacle that can be used to carry the soup away. Unlike most bread lines, it reveals no look of shame on the faces of the men and women.

A special department looks after the needs of children under three years of age.

Each child is examined by a communal doctor, and receives one of five kinds of tickets, depending on the age and the health of the child. The portions are mostly milk, cocoa, or a nourishing, easily digested soup. At the very first the Commission gathered into the dairies all the cows it could secure. These cows are fed with corn from the Argentine, and bran from American wheat, which has been milled in Belgian mills. As their milk is not sufficient, condensed milk is used as well.

THE REVIVAL OF THE LACE INDUSTRY.

The lace-making industry has been revived and the new Belgian lace is collected by the Commission and sold in

England and America. In all the pieces of lace woven since last autumn, the initials "C.R.B." (Commission for Relief in Belgium) are interwoven with fine lace thread.

Much of the lace held by noble Belgian families as heirlooms has been sold to employ labour. Many persons are set at work making clothing and fashionable residences have been turned into clothing shops. The garments made by this labour are sent all over Belgium, to be sold to those who have money, and given away to those who have none.

As the editors of *The New Republic* note in their foreword to this excellent article, the Commission of Relief has done an incomparable work, not only in feeding the hungry, and thereby saving physical life, but in the saving of the national life of the Belgian nation, by the "turning of the thoughts of the Belgian leaders from empty hopelessness to the organisation of their people." It has been a struggle of the efficiency of the constructive forces of humanity pitted against the terror that confronts the world to-day—the efficiency of the forces of destruction.

NEUTRALS AND THE WAR.

Dr. E. J. Dillon, than whom there is no writer who knows his Europe better, has a good deal to say about the attitude of the Neutrals in an article entitled, "A Way to End the War," he contributes to *The English Review*, to which magazine he has transferred his allegiance from *The Contemporary*, where his articles have hitherto appeared. He wrote, of course, before Bulgaria had been so misguided as to cast in her lot with our foes, but he evidently anticipated her action. Would that some of our statesmen were equally far-sighted! "Bulgaria's behaviour towards Russia, and Russia's allies since the outbreak of this war has been instinct with rancour and fraught with disaster." The press, he says, was regularly subsidised by the German and Austrian Legations, and the keynote of the papers has been hatred of the Tsardom. He quotes the following passage from *The Kambana*, a Sofia journal, which fully represents the daily leaders the Bulgars have had given them for the last few months:—

The impotence of the English in the Dardanelles and the futile attacks of the French reveal the helplessness of the Entente, which is now reduced to despair and agony. That is why they are striving to drag the neutrals into the war. . . . But our present Ministers are neither Gueshoffs nor Daneffs. They have ceaselessly kept wily Russian diplomacy at bay, and more than once they worsted it. The whole world knows now that the Russian bear is toothless, his teeth having been broken on the Mazurian swamps and the Carpathian

slopes. And to-day he is no more than a scarecrow in a cornfield. What the Bulgarian people aim at is the ruin of Serbia and the curtailment of Greece to Thermopylae. That the hour for this design to take effect will shortly strike is now clear to all, and the diplomatic sleight of hand of the Russian barbarians is powerless to ward it off. For the fortune of war is uninterruptedly favouring Austria-Hungary and Germany.

King Constantine has become, after the manner of his brother-in-law, the autocrat of his country, and, as a result, German propaganda has had a free and fruitful field in Greece.

M. Cruppi, ex-Cabinet Minister of France, was recently in Greece, and the account he gives of what he observed in that country justifies the worst apprehensions of the friends of Hellenism in France and Britain. The lies circulated by the Germans there, with the connivance of the authorities, are, he assures us, accepted as truth by the masses. "Why," he asks, "does Hellenic neutrality, which we desire to see amicable, and which is so officially, in reality display itself in ill-humour and hostility towards the four Allies? How has this atmosphere been created in a few weeks? We are not ignorant of the circumstance that potent influences are making themselves felt on the Sovereign."

Roumania, according to Dr. Dillon, is no better. Her behaviour is on a piece with that of her neighbours. In view of the confident assertions that Roumania is on the eve of joining the Allies, what Dr. Dillon has to tell of recent events there makes very disquieting reading!

In October, when Russia's armies were in Bokovina, the opportune moment was at

hand for her entry into the arena. And her assurances that she would take this course were profuse and emphatic. On the strength of them she obtained assistance from the Allies. But the Bulgarian spectre projected by Berlin into her field of vision retarded her action, and Austro-German promises and threats have since paralysed her will. She has lately endeavoured to obtain further favours from the Allies, through whose good offices she had been awarded part of the Dobrudja shortly before the Bucharist Conference. But loth to cut a stick for their own backs they signified their resolve to wait until it became clear for whose behoof the arms requisite would be employed. Thereupon M. Bratiano appealed to Vienna, and the Austrian statesmen, confident that they at any rate had no need to ask for guarantees, despatched the munitions asked for. "Austria-Hungary," the Roumanian Premier exclaimed recently to a certain Minister Plenipotentiary, "has confidence in us. And it is not misplaced. This very day we have received from that country twenty waggons laden with cart-ridges and projectiles."

People are frankly amazed when they see one Neutral after another leaning to Germany instead of towards Britain and her Allies. They cannot conceive how, in face of the facts, any Neutral could possibly side with the breaker of treaties, the destroyer of little Peoples, who in the long run must inevitably be "beaten flat." They fail to make the necessary allowance for the fact that the Neutrals are not fed on the reports from one side only as are we; that Neutrals hear both sides and draw their own conclusions. The manner in which they incline to the enemy is indeed one of the most grievously disquieting things that could have happened. Says Dr. Dillon:—

Whether we relish it or not the fact is that the Neutrals, especially since the invasion of Russia, have lost faith in our ability to carry this campaign to a successful finish. A glance at the press of Roumania, Greece, Bulgaria, Spain, and of the German cantons of Switzerland will suffice to remove any

doubts on that score. From the outset German journalism, which poisons the wells of historic truth as unscrupulously as German officers poison the water-wells and the atmosphere, impressed those credulous peoples with distorted notions of our successes, reverses, and prospects. If it were not for the conviction that we have already virtually lost all reasonable hope of victory, certain Balkan States would never have dared to behave with the arrogance characteristic of the ass when the lion is dead. The Balkan peoples, whose mental mechanism differs widely from ours, have a proverb which says: "The fox's life is sustained by the lion's death." And they are acting on it. It is for the Allies to teach them the advisability of waiting until the lion is really dead before they set about kicking him.

The Neutrals, he says, are at this moment all speculating on our ultimate defeat, and are seeing how they can best turn that defeat to their own advantage. The spectacle of the Allies hesitating, bungling and ever too late, is hardly likely to encourage them to speculate on our final victory! Dr. Dillon gives the following instance of how the Allies were caught napping in full view of the interested Balkan States.

After the realisation of the hopes we had founded on the great spring offensive and the forcing of the Dardanelles were postponed, we began to consider the exhaustion of the enemy as the ground work of our confidence in the successful issue of the campaign. And assuming, as we do, that the Allies will all hold together long enough, the final exhaustion of the enemy is undoubtedly probable. But it, too, can be postponed or accelerated by our listlessness or enterprise. Thus the Germans and Austrians might have come to the end of their corn supplies in May, 1916, if they were restricted to the crops of their own countries. And they would have been thus restricted if we had bought up this year's harvest in Roumania. But the Germans, who look far ahead, were before us and purchased it, and I am assured by statisticians that this fresh supply will just suffice to tide them over the few months that must elapse between the end of their own stock and the ingathering of next year's harvest!

WHAT OF THE POLES?

G. de Swietochowski, in *The Fortnightly*, speculates as to what will be the fate of Poland after the war is over. He gives a brief history of the ill-fated nation, and shows how terribly the people have been treated by Germany and Russia. During the pre-

sent struggle millions of men have fought over the Polish plains, the Russians have burnt and destroyed towns and villages rather than allow them to fall into the hands of the victorious Austro-Germans, the land is a desert, but the Poles expect from this war a

definite improvement in their national affairs—be it from the Germans, be it from the Russians. In order to understand the somewhat complicated state of affairs in Poland, he gives a survey of the conditions of life in Galicia, Posen and Russian Poland.

In Germany Polish culture was in the greatest danger. First, on account of the supreme efforts of the Prussian Government to suppress all attempts of the Poles to preserve their national individuality. Schools were propagating Prussian ideals, children were punished for refusing to pray in German, teachers were not permitted to speak Polish in their homes. Polish papers were constantly censored and heavy fines imposed on their editors. The Polish language was prohibited at public meetings. Polish landowners were forcibly expropriated. Then, the machinery of German civilisation being more highly organised, the chances of maintaining their national distinctiveness for any length of time were growing smaller for the Poles, seeing that they could not reckon on any material assistance from their compatriots across the frontier.

On the whole, though, the Poles' chief grievance in German Poland was that a more highly organised civilisation would inevitably swamp them, endanger their very existence as a separate race.

In Russian Poland, things did not look much better. In fact, in addition to all the other miseries to which a conquered nation is exposed, personal safety in Russian Poland was greatly jeopardised. Yet, on the other hand, the Polish population of this province felt their specific culture in less danger on account of the lower level of Russian civilisation, the latter being the younger of the two.

M. de Swietochowski does not place much reliance on Russian ability to carry out the promises she makes, no doubt in perfect good faith.

Indeed, how is it possible for a country like Russia, which has not been able to free herself from the bonds of absolute despotism, to bestow upon a captured province a liberal, autonomous government? Even with the firmest belief in the sincerity of Russia's desire to fulfil her promise, one cannot but remain doubtful as to the extent of its realisation. Even forgetting the absence of any precedent which would strengthen one's faith in Russia's words, one cannot avoid commenting on the over-estimation of her own strength as compared with the dimensions of the task she has taken on herself. Knowing human character, one cannot help fearing an early exhaustion of the enthusiasm and the interest

in this cause, just because of the unnatural and sudden outburst in favour of a new idea. . . . In spite of all this, a certain section of the Russian Poles has declared its confidence in Russia's power and Russia's goodwill. A certain number of Poles are fighting in the Russian ranks. Those who happen to be sent against Germany fight with enthusiasm. Those compelled to face Austria are compelled to face their brethren who fight on the other side.

If the chances of a satisfactory settlement of the Polish question by Russia are small, those of a settlement by Germany are smaller still.

It is true that under a German regime what is understood by civilisation would spread in Poland with enormous rapidity. The economical level of the country would very likely rise much higher than is ever possible under Russian rule. At least, such was the effect of German management in Posen. But, on the other hand, it is not likely that the Prussians would keep their word with regard to any liberties promised to the new province, the capture of which would, moreover, have cost them very dearly.

Under Russian rule, therefore, their culture was safe, but their lives were in danger! No wonder all Poles turn to Austria and have flocked to her standard.

In Galicia Poles have for the last forty years enjoyed freedom bordering on independence. Not only have they received a full autonomy like that which will be enjoyed by the Irish under Home Rule, having Polish schools, Polish societies, a Polish Diet, and all the other features of self-government, but even the Austrian Cabinet has two or three Polish members. Austria previous to this war assumed a very sympathetic attitude towards the formation of Polish regiments, even though it was obvious that these regiments might ultimately aim at independence. It cannot be thus surprising that Galicia was by all Poles regarded as an oasis where the scanty remnants of their past liberty were still to be found. And one cannot wonder that the Poles have regarded the Austrian Empire with other eyes than those with which they regarded Russia or Germany, whose hapazard promises of all sorts of things stood in such a marked contrast with their recent practices.

Whilst the population of Posen and that of Russian Poland have largely adopted the attitude of loyal passivity—this being the only possible one in the present circumstances—the Poles of Galicia have taken an active part in the struggle for the preservation of their better fate.

No doubt, the fact that fighting for Austria means helping Germany is a bitter fact, and the Poles are conscious of it. But they do not consider their friendship with Germany as such. Their intention is to free Poland first from one, and then from the other of her enemies. Austria is but an instrument used to this end.

The only way out, in M. de Swietochowski's view, is independence. The only possible chance of the Poles winning that would be if the struggle ends in a draw. A victorious Germany would certainly insist upon including Poland in a Germanic Union; a victorious Russia would certainly not part with one of her wealthiest provinces.

If the Western nations have a strong desire to maintain peace in Europe and are sincere in making the freedom-of-all-nations their battle-cry, then one of the points they are fighting for must be an independent Poland. A united Poland without independence, would be a half measure only, and as such doomed to failure. A free Poland, whose freedom and neutrality were guaranteed by all European Powers, would become one of the most powerful factors of international peace by maintaining the political

balance in the East—where the whole trouble has now taken its origin—as well as in the West of Europe. And, in order to insure this, and prevent all intrigues, neither a Russian nor a German, but an English prince, ought to be crowned King of Poland, and reside at Warsaw. As to his popularity there would not be the slightest doubt, in view of the great admiration of Polish people for England and her liberal rule.

M. de Swietochowski explains how it is that there are so many Jews in Poland.

In the first half of the fourteenth century King Casimir the Great endowed Jews with extensive privileges, and through his marriage to a Jewess showed broad-mindedness possibly unique in history. Since the days of Casimir the Jews have enjoyed in Poland a fuller liberty and a greater hospitality than anywhere else in Europe. Poland was the only country where Jews were allowed to retain their oldest customs and traditions. The terrors of the Russian pogroms never threatened them on Polish soil. And although in late years the Polish nation more than ever suffered from Jewish supremacy in trade and commerce, Jewish property has not once been attacked, the Poles remaining indifferent to such hellish provocations as, for instance, the ritual murder propaganda.

REFRIGERATED MEATS FOR ITALY'S ARMIES.

One of the great problems of the world-war has been, of course, the provisioning of the millions of men on and behind the fighting lines, and here, as in so many other instances, the modern appliances worked out in the past decades have been found of incalculable value. This is notably the case with the application of cold-storage and freezing for the preservation of animal tissues. By this means the European countries have been able to draw upon America and Australasia for a considerable part of their meat supplies, instead of being forced to drain their own rural districts of their flocks and herds. That this policy should be consistently carried out in Italy as in England and France, is the contention of Signor Massimo Tortelli in an article in *Nuova Antologia* (Rome).

The writer notes the experience of France where, at the outset of the war, an attempt was made to requisition a large part of the cattle and concentrate them in a number of preserves, where

they could be slaughtered as occasion demanded, and the fresh meat transported to the army. It was soon found, however, that the supplies would be insufficient, and also that fresh meat was not as available for provisioning troops as was refrigerated or frozen meat, since the latter, especially, would preserve its freshness while it was in transit, even when several days, or perhaps weeks, elapsed before it could be used.

Thus, while at the outset of the war France levied a heavy duty upon imported meats, as much as 35 francs per quintal (220 lbs.), a decree issued on August 2, 1914, abolished this impost, only retaining a charge of one franc for the cost of inspection. As a result, the quantity of refrigerated meat imported in the first six months of 1915 reached a total of 150,000 metric tons, representing about 450,000 head of cattle, and being nearly half the total quantity of meat normally consumed in France. This example is held up by the writer for imitation in Italy,

where so far this year only very small quantities of refrigerated meats have been imported. Of the ill effects of this, Signor Tortelli says:—

Now I do not hesitate to affirm that if the indications gathered can be accepted as probative, we are approaching a real disaster; for even by draining the farms of their cattle it will be impossible to secure meat in sufficient quantity to satisfy the increased consumption necessitated by a state of war, not even by paying an exorbitant price for the supply. For we have to deal with another unfavourable factor that statistics bring to light, namely, that our reserves of cattle are smaller this year than in former years. While the importation of cattle has decreased, the normal exportation has not grown less. . . . Why it is that at the opening of our war, regarded as inevitable for nine months, we should find ourselves in these unsafe conditions as to the supply of this indispensable aliment is inexplicable for me and still more difficult is it for me to understand that now, when the need of making some provision is most pressing, and indeed imperative, we can suppose this can be done by having recourse to the old method of an exclusive dependence upon the home supply, and subject ourselves to the bad results inherent in this system, with the inevitably recurrent rise

in prices until a figure is reached which will be prohibitive for a great part of our population. And this is all the stranger that only three years ago our land was one of the foremost in its acceptance of the new methods. The Italian army, in fact, was the second, after the English army, to adopt for the provisioning of its soldiers and marines the most modern and rational meat diet, I intentionally say the most rational, since it is at once the most economical, the most wholesome, and the cheapest.

That a liberal meat ration is of prime importance to maintain the vigour of troops in active warfare, and that of those workers upon whom war imposes additional or harder labour, is the opinion of this writer, and with a few exceptions that of most of those qualified to judge of the matter, and as Italy has full and free commerce with the great cold-storage houses of England, with their abundant supplies of refrigerated meats from Australia, New Zealand and America, she has no excuse for not availing herself of these opportunities.

GERMAN THOROUGHNESS.

As instance after instance of the method and foresight of our enemies comes to light we cease to wonder how it is that they are prepared for every eventuality, how it is that they seem always to be ready, whilst, alas! we are still contented with the "muddle through" policy so dear to our hearts. Whether it be in preparing substitutes for coffee and bread, in equipping millions of men, in training specialists to take charge of prison camps, in providing employment for the disabled soldier, in draining and lighting their trenches, in building light railways or in arranging classes to instruct women to drive street cars, the Germans seem to have everything well in hand, nothing slipshod and haphazard about it. They appear to get full value every time for what they do in a way no other nation can approach.

In *The World's Work* a very suggestive instance is given of this uncanny foresight. I quote at some length, as this case is typical of innumerable others. It gives us clear warning what we have to expect when the war is over.

If, as seems now inevitable, Germany will be able to secure equal trade treatment the world over when peace is made, then we have to fight German traders, not with tariffs, but with better organisation, better methods, foresight, preparedness. The Germans are ready *now*; have we even begun to think about the matter at all?

James Armstrong deals with the future of the motor-car in *The World's Work*. He points out that the European motor world is being overwhelmed with cheap American cars turned out in the manner of the dollar watch.

The British, French, German, Austrian, and Italian factories which have specialised in touring cars and runabouts either have been compelled to concentrate their energies upon the production of lorries and other heavy vehicles suited to military exigencies, the manufacture of parts for aeroplanes, or the output of munitions. The result is that the American manufacturer discovers that he is confronted with an opportunity which never will occur again. He has a world-wide monopoly in the pleasure-vehicle business. And he is making full use of the opportunity, for which he cannot be blamed. The American factories are extending their plants and are working incessantly night and day turn-

ing out cars at prices ranging from £150 to £200.

At the moment, says Mr. Armstrong, there is a rich market for these vehicles, because workmen in both France and England, coining money out of the war, demand cheap two and four seaters. To delude the public at home, British merchants import American parts, assemble them in the United Kingdom, and turn them out with attractive British names so that people imagine that they are getting a cheap British car. Whilst engaged at full blast meeting this demand, the American producer has a keen eye on the future. He considers that when the war is over a public which has been forced to economise will loose its purse strings. Assuming that European and British firms will take some time to alter their plants and begin to produce private cars—they are now all engaged in making lorries and heavy cars for the war departments—the Americans have laid their plans to swamp the market with their own products. One of the largest American factories, for instance, is preparing to despatch no fewer than 10,000 pleasure vehicles to Germany alone, and the scheme is so planned that they will be dumped into that country within a month of the cessation of hostilities. Prohibitive tariffs may squash this invasion on the Continent, but Britain may be swamped and the British motor-car industry be ruined.

The Americans admit, however, that they are faced with one possibility which, if brought into execution, will smash the contemplated invasion. Incidentally this will fail to benefit the British industry.

Motor-cars of every description, lorries, touring cars, small vehicles, and motor-cycles are being turned out by the thousand to meet the requirements of the armies in the field. When war comes to an end this vast collection of vehicles will no longer be required. They will be useless to the army and will be disposed of in the usual official manner.

They will come under the hammer as "old Government stores" to be sold at ruinous prices. The result will be the flooding of the second-hand car market by vehicles good, bad, and indifferent and obtainable at ridiculous prices. Such a result can only be to the detriment of the British automobile industry, although it may nip the American invasion in the bud.

There will be a certain sentimental interest in buying a second-hand car which has been flying the roads of Flanders, and such will be obtainable at a price about 60 per cent. below that of the new American vehicle. But considerable time will be necessary to digest such a tremendous influx.

Mr. Armstrong points out that the American invasion may be countered by a tax on imports, which would, of course, offend the susceptibilities of the Free Traders, but such a tax would not solve the second-hand car issue, which will be the most acute form of competition. To grapple with this difficulty we must follow the German example.

The Teuton has settled the war-car question in his typical scientific manner. Moreover, the Government is participating in the scheme, and will benefit proportionately.

A syndicate has been formed in Germany upon the board of which are the most influential leaders of the automobile industry together with certain Government officials.

This syndicate is to take over every military vehicle irrespective of its condition. Searching selection is to be made. Those cars which are hopelessly worn out or which would cost more than they would realise to put into running order are to be broken up and sold as scrap.

The others are to be classified according to types, overhauled and put in first-class running order. No car will be sold by auction; they are to be marketed, as if they were hot and fresh from the factory.

In order to steady the market only a certain number is to be offered for sale each year. At the present moment it is suggested that one-third of the stock should be placed upon the market in the first year, one-third in the second year, and the remaining third in the third year, three years being allowed for the absorption of the stock. Prices are to be reasonable and to be controlled by the syndicate.

Meantime the manufacturers of new cars are to be encouraged and assisted at every turn. They are to be kept thoroughly informed concerning the disposal of the second-hand stock, to be apprised of the type which is in most demand or of which the greatest number are available for sale. In the latter event the manufacturers are to be urged to ignore the prevailing type until the whole of the stock has been absorbed.

The idea is to enable the manufacturer to realise the precise condition of the market and the stock of the war-cars which are competing against him. Foreign competition is to be warded off by the imposition of drastic import duties. Should the manufacturing circles consider that one-third of the war-car stock is too heavy for absorption during the year, the proportion of the latter may be reduced.

Meantime the manufacturers will be able to turn the three years to profitable account, to regain their feet and their stride, while at the same time they will have a clear

field for new types, free from the bogey of foreign competition, and be enabled to allow Teutonic inventive and improving prowess to pursue its way free from all handicaps.

The three years' grace to the manufacturing element will prove of incalculable value. There are the lessons of the war to be taken to heart and to be digested. They affect the pleasure vehicle to a far-reaching degree inasmuch as the automobile has been submitted to trials and tests such as have never previously been available. All weak parts and points capable of improvement will have been revealed so that all steps to eliminate defects may be taken.

There is no doubt that at the end of three years quite new types of pleasure vehicles will have been evolved. By the system in-

augurated the German manufacturers will be extended a measure of protection, and will be able to prosecute their task of improvement and development in commercial safety. The result will be, unless other countries emulate the Teuton example, that German motor-car producers will be found to occupy an advanced and well-entrenched position.

Nothing has yet been done to meet the situation in Britain, France or Italy. It took us a year, says Mr. Armstrong, to prepare for war after war had been declared. Will it take us a similar period to resume commercial activity after peace has been signed?

THE TEUTONIC INVASION OF ASIA MINOR.

Writing in *The Contemporary*, on French claims in Syria, Mr. T. F. Farman gives some interesting particulars about what the Germans have done in Asia Minor before the war and since it began. This information is supplemented to some extent by a Swiss writer who deals more particularly with what is now going on in Palestine. The Germans, says Mr. Farman, have for years been working with signal success at the economic occupation of the country. That Germany hoped to control Asia Minor peacefully has, of course, caused our Foreign Office and that of France immense uneasiness. Unfortunately for us the Germans seem to have been able to insinuate themselves into the Oriental community in a manner which must have amazed Britons and French, accustomed for centuries to deal with Eastern peoples. Owing to their thorough methods of business, and no doubt also to a liberal use of gold, the Germans were already the dominant people in Asiatic Turkey. If their present military effort succeeds they will control the country from the North Sea to the Persian Gulf. That they regarded Asia Minor as one of the finest fields for colonisation left in the world, may be gathered from the following statement of Dr. Sprenger, the famous German Orientalist:—

Of all the lands on the face of the earth there are none which offer greater advantages for colonisation than Syria and Mesopotamia. There are no virgin forests to be cleared away, and no natural difficulties to be surmounted. All that has to be done is to scratch the ground, sow, and gather the

crops. The Levant is the only territory in the world which has not been monopolised by the great Powers, though it is the best field for colonisation. If Germany does not miss her opportunity to seize it before the Cossacks stretch out their hand in that direction, she will have the best share in the division of the world.

The main object of the construction of the Bagdad railway by the Germans, says the French writer, Comte Cresaty, was to cover Syria and Mesopotamia with a sort of "preventive mortgage."

In recent years the works have been carried on energetically. A short time ago it was ascertained that the Bilemedik tunnel, the most important of the Bagdad line through the Taurus mountains, had been pierced, and that the rails were being laid for traffic. That the Turko-German enterprise should be pushed forward with greater activity than ever during the war created surprise, but it seems it was considered, and no doubt rightly, that the completion of that link between the lines already created on each side to the foot of the Taurus mountains would be of great utility for military operations against the Suez Canal and Egypt. It is not, however, only the building of the lines of immediate military importance which has been pursued uninterruptedly. On the eve of the war, and during the first months of the hostilities, various sections of the railway in the north of Mesopotamia, and in the Bagdad region, were completed. The Germans have already created a very important network of railways in Asia Minor, thoroughly in accord with their plan of colonisation.

France, which already had a semi-protectorate over Lebanon, is exceedingly anxious to establish a protectorate over Syria as well. She has now lost Lebanon, but it is to be hoped that the fortune of war will give it back to her and leave her the dominant power in

the Levant. It is significant that neither Britain, France, nor Russia has done anything directly to develop the really immense resources of Asia Minor. Their demands for spheres of influence, railway concessions, and the like were all prompted by political motives. They wanted to keep the "unspeakable Turk" as a buffer between Europe and the East.

Germany, on the other hand, is obviously anxious to exploit the country industrially and commercially, regards it as a suitable field for colonisation, and hopes to settle the place with Germans. Whether the rehabilitated Turkey which would result would long remain under the domination of the German Crown or not is another question. It is obvious enough that there is immense room for development in these great territories, which, under scientific treatment, would quickly regain the fertility for which they were famed before the Christian era. Mesopotamia, with the mighty but neglected rivers Euphrates and Tigris, has an area of 143,000 square miles—as large as one and a-half New Zealands—but has a population of but nine per square mile. Syria, with 114,530 square miles—as large as one and a-half Victorias—carries only the same number of people per square mile as does Victoria, and we know how great a population the State could carry. Both Syria and Mesopotamia have an immense advantage over Australia, for they possess great rivers and a regular rainfall, droughts being practically unknown. If we had but rivers like the Tigris, the Euphrates, the Jordan, the Orontes, and mountains like the Taurus range here, Australia would be the Mecca of the world! Now the Germans have, like the Hebrews of old, spied out the land, found it good, and proceeded to get it, first by peaceful and now by warlike means. To prevent that Teutonic infiltration has been the aim and object of Allied diplomacy for years, and is now the object of the Allied armies. It is to be hoped that the latter will be more successful than was the former.

CLEANING UP PALESTINE.

The Swiss writer above mentioned tells of the present doings of the Germans in the Holy Land. It is from this part of Syria that Egypt was attacked, and according to him will be far more formidably attacked again. He deplores the fact that he cannot give details of the strategic railways which the Germans are feverishly building for the next assault on the Canal, but he says that, save for a break at the Taurus—which Mr. Farman leads us to believe has now been bridged—there is direct if rather roundabout railway connection between Jerusalem and Constantinople. By the time these lines appear, Germany, Bulgaria and Turkey will be in direct rail communication, so that ere long Berlin and Jerusalem will be linked together by an iron road. Telling of the first attempt on the Canal, he mentions that 10,000 camels were used. The guns had to be man-hauled for 200 kilometres (120 miles) through the desert sands. It was found impossible to transport guns heavy enough to reply to the naval ordnance used to defend the Canal, and the effort ended in dismal failure. The next one will be entirely organised by German military men, and some of the mightiest of the terrific Teutonic ordnance will go with the great invading force.

Most of the defeated army is back again in Palestine. The countryside is dotted with the white tents of the assembling hosts. On the proud heights of ancient Samaria is a mighty camp. The red flag with the crescent moon floats over thousands of tents before Jerusalem. The tramp of armed men echoes in the neighbourhood of Golgotha, and the shouts of sergeants drilling the new recruits can be heard from the Mount of Olives. In Jerusalem itself all French, British and Russian convents and churches have been turned into barracks. The green-grey uniform which has now replaced the many-coloured Turkish garb is to be seen everywhere. On every side there is something new. Aeroplanes sail through the air, war motors dash over the plain, huge cannon, parks of field artillery, immense numbers of machine guns are everywhere in evidence, camel trains wind to the cities and swift dromedaries speed to and fro. There is an animation and a rush hitherto unknown in Turkey. Throughout the land amazing order has been established. The people are protected from military aggression, and fanatical outbreaks against the many religious

sects in the Holy Land are sternly repressed. Order and method characterise the many Turkish encampments. The health and well-being of the soldier are provided for in a manner undreamed of in Turkish administration. But, most marvellous of all, there is a promptness and punctuality everywhere, entirely foreign to the Turk. The secret of this regeneration is found when we read over the list of the officers in command, the majority of these "Pashas" having German-sounding names!

Jerusalem has apparently been cleaned up, and would hardly be recognised by the former pilgrim to the Holy Places.

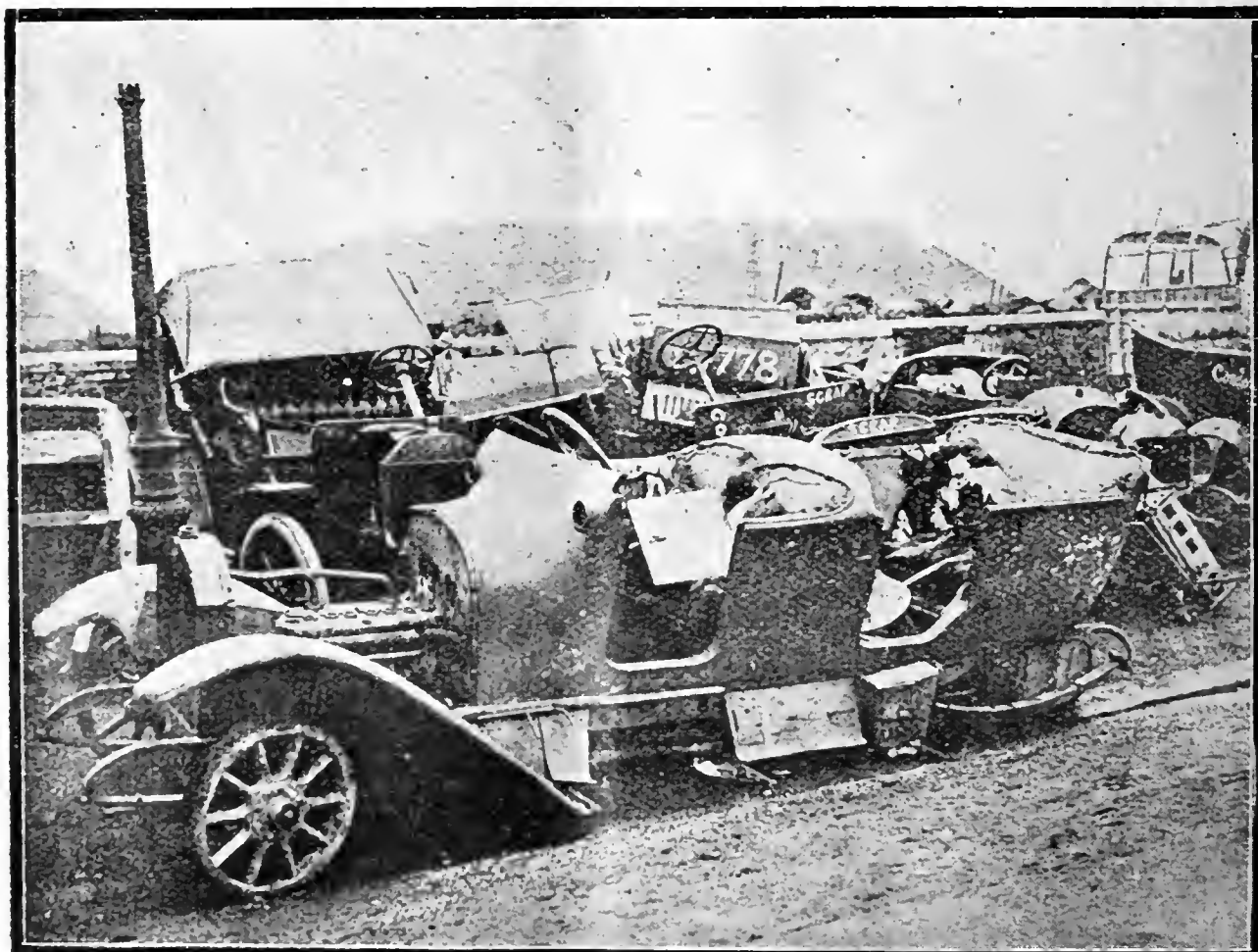
Police superintend the cleaning and tidying of the streets. In the David thoroughfare which connects Herod Tower and the Temple Square doors and window frames have been newly painted in green. Outside the city narrow streets have been widened, and straightened. Special regulations, to ensure cleanliness have been enforced on all the shops handling provisions. Cheese, butter, tomatoes, dates, meat, and the like, which formerly used to lie in the open bazaars covered thick with black flies, must now be properly protected with wire screens or glass, or, at the least, must be covered with cloth.

The old and filthy market for farm produce is now cleaned and kept spick and span.

Railways are being rapidly built and streets are being laid out and put in order.

The old road between Jerusalem and Jaffa which had got into such a state as to be actually a danger to life and limb, has been put in proper order once more. A new road is being built through the Judah desert, through Jericho, and the Jordan Valley to Amman. The primitive bridge across the Jordan has been replaced by an adequate modern structure. This road brings Jerusalem into direct connection with the Pilgrims' route to Mecca.

Evidently the Holy Land is being modernised and put in order according to Prussian ideas. If the German occupation becomes permanent we may have to mourn the disappearance of the setting which has surrounded the Holy Places for centuries. The Turks, by-the-way, are hardly likely to relish being brought up to date and having to abandon their leisurely methods of administration and business!



A MOTOR SCRAP HEAP IN FRANCE.

[See page 898.]

CAN GERMANY'S FOOD LAST ?

The Most Remarkable Document the War has Produced.

The findings of the committee which enquired into the question of Germany's food supply during the war have particular interest just now. The accounts of starving men, women and children in Berlin seem to show that our blockade is achieving its desired object, in spite of the recommendation of the learned scientists contained in the book under review. Either their calculations have been wrong, or their suggestions have not been followed. There is, of course, a third possibility, to wit, that the trouble in Berlin is not due so much to actual shortage as to difficulties in reordering standards of living.

Germany's Food: Can It Last? The German Case as presented by German Experts. (English Translation, University of London Press. 2/- net.)

Directly England, in the words of Paul Eltzbacher, the editor of this remarkable book, started her "starvation scheme" against Germany, German scientists set to work to see whether, in spite of closed frontiers and raids on shipping, the scheme of starving the nation into submission could not be shattered. In order to find this out, the Germans went into the matter with their usual thoroughness, and with a completeness of method which is amazing.

A committee was formed which embraced some of the best known economists, agriculturists, physiologists and statisticians of Germany. For four months they went thoroughly into the question, working hard all the time, for they were conscious that every day on which they could have completed their report earlier, would have been a gain. They did not wait, however, until they had finished the whole work, for during this preparation, directly certain results were to hand, they began to instruct the public and lay proposals before the authorities.

There is no doubt, says Dr. A. D. Waller, professor of physiology in the University of London, in his interesting and critical introduction, that the German committee is making a *bona fide* endeavour to instruct and guide German domestic economy through a difficult pass—their report is best studied on that assumption.

One lays down the book, after having carefully read through its 232 pages, with an immense respect for the way in which these experts have dealt with the whole question. Nothing appears to have been forgotten. An allowance seems to have been made for every contingency, there is no straining after effect, no make-believe that Germany will "muddle through" all right, no reckoning on reserve stores of food, fodder and manure, no reliance on the possible leakage of food into Germany through neutral countries. They have regarded Germany as being in a state of hermetic siege, and have acted accordingly.

One result that will follow this war is becoming daily more obvious. This report gives further confirmation to it. Germany, at any rate, when the struggle is over, will be far more self-contained—will not need to import anything like as many things as she did two years ago. Necessity has taught her how to utilise her waste spaces—how to conserve her products; she will undoubtedly be a far less valuable customer than she used to be.

In order to ascertain the actual position, it was necessary first to determine how much less food there would be available owing to the stoppage of imports. Next, to find out just what were the food requirements of the German nation. Then, to discover what the nation consumed in ordinary times, and finally to see how the deficit between what was available and what was actually required could be made good.

With these four objects in view, the committee set to work to find out exactly what had been imported during previous years—that was quite easy, of course. Careful deductions were made, and these good professors seem to have taken into their calculations every possible thing which would affect the accuracy of their results. Meantime they had been ascertaining what the consumption was. Up to this point it had been merely a question of statistics and careful calculations; now, however, science was called in to assist.

The report sets forth briefly why it is that food is needed.

Man is a machine into whose furnace or cylinder materials are introduced which are there transformed by processes comparable to the burning of fuel. The mechanical energy of the introduced materials is changed into the main activities of the main man, viz., mechanical energy and heat.

Nourishment has two aims. One object is to furnish body-building materials, and so maintain the quality and quantity of the living tissue. The other object is to provide the mechanical energy which will be changed into other energies, such as the muscular activity of the human body and the generation of heat.

For the first purpose protein, water and salts are absolutely necessary. For all practical purposes it is the supply of protein which must be borne in mind. The body must have as much protein for building purposes as it loses by regular wear and tear. The nutrients which act as energy givers fall into three great groups, viz., protein, fat and carbohydrates. These nutrients can be expressed in units of heat value calories (a calorie is the amount of heat which will raise one kilogram of water from 0 deg. Centigrade to 1 deg. Centigrade). A gram of fat furnishes about 9.3 calories, 1 gram of carbo-hydrate, and 1 gram of protein, 4.1 calories each. From this it appears that whilst protein is necessary for furnishing body-building materials, either fat or carbo-hydrates are just as good as energy providers. This, from the German point of view, is exceedingly important, as there is a greater deficiency of protein than of anything else.

Scientists for many years have been carrying out research work with regard to the actual amount of food a man requires at various ages. They have found, that whilst the food requirement of a healthy, full-grown man can be set down to be about 3000 calories, that of a woman is fixed at about 2400. The needs of children vary, of course, with their age.

Taking all these figures into consideration, and assuming a total population of 68 millions, the committee decided that the annual requirements of the German nation during the war would be 56.75 billion calories. They then proceeded to find out the protein needs of the nation in the same way, and by exhaustive, but quite intelligible calculations, ascertained that the German nation would require 1,605,000 tons of protein. These figures are what the nation actually needs, but they are considerably below what the nation in normal times does consume.

The committee went carefully into the question of the actual food consumption in normal years. This they found to be 2,307,000 tons of protein, and 90.42 billion calories. Of this 625,600 tons of protein and 17.41 billion calories came from abroad,

Now, had the Germans continued to live during the war as they have in times of peace, they would actually have to find 25 per cent. more nutriment from somewhere than they could themselves provide, and 33 per cent. more protein.

The following table shows the position:—

Nutriments.	Calories.	Protein.
	Billions.	Million tons.
Necessary	56.75	1.605
Actually consumed ...	90.42	2.307
At disposal if present way of living is continued	67.86	1.543

It will be seen that there is a deficit in protein not only in relation to the present consumption, but also in connection with the actual requirements. Consequently circumstances are far more unfavourable in regard to protein than in regard to the whole nutriment. The reason of this deficiency is lack of foreign fodder. A large amount of this is

consumed by the pigs and cattle, which, of course, provide a great deal of the protein needed by the nation.

The situation, say the committee, is serious. It is necessary to change the standard of living and adapt it to the needs of the situation created by the war.

In order to hold out against the English starvation scheme for as long as we like, we have only to be firmly determined to adapt ourselves to the circumstances. Personal interests must be sunk in the common weal. To-day it does not matter whether the farmer or the manufacturer prospers, or whether a company pays dividends; but we have all got to live. It is no question of money at all, but of bread, meat and potatoes.

The committee referred to the action of certain persons interested in sugar, who are urging the export of their commodity on the ground that it will bring money into the country. "The argument is not sound; there is no need to make money; we are all making sacrifices in these grave times, and the sugar producers and dealers will have to join for good or evil. The fulfilment of their wishes would be a betrayal of their Fatherland's interests."

The committee goes very carefully into the question of the lack of imported fodder for stock, and also how the deficit in manure is to be made good. Arguing that the object is to get the requisite number of calories, they rely upon carbo-hydrates like sugar and potatoes to make good the deficiency of protein for energy-giving purposes.

Professor Osborne, of the Melbourne University, who has himself carried out exhaustive experiments with regard to food products, points out that the committee has attached great importance to the isodynamic law of Rubner, which states that calories count equally, whether of carbo-hydrate or fat origin. This law must, however, be modified in the light of recent English and American dietetic experiments. According to these, if fat is replaced to any great extent by starch or sugar, metabolic disturbance will ensue. He points out, further, that in winter time, especially in the Continental winter of Germany, fat and oil are necessary, and if they are replaced in great part by sugar, as sug-

gested by the committee, loss of vigour may be expected.

Having found out just what Germany will lack, the committee proceed to indicate how this deficiency could be made good. First of all every export of foodstuffs must cease. Coke must be used as much as possible, because in its manufacture the exceedingly valuable by-products are produced which are used for manure and many other purposes. Foodstuffs which could be used for human fare must not be given to animals which were formerly kept on foreign fodder. The growing of pulse, that is to say, peas, beans and similar legumes, must be extended. Moorland and marshland must be brought under cultivation. This could be done cheaply by using the million or more prisoners. The committee point out that the Russians are suitable for this purpose, as the majority of them are peasants. The available fodder must be increased and better used, live stock must be reduced considerably. No corn must be given to animals and grain must not be used for the manufacture of starch or alcohol. As it is necessary to make greater use of potatoes than formerly, these should be dried and more carefully stored than ever. Green vegetables and fruit must be utilised to their full extent, and there must be far less cream and butter made. Edible foods must not be used for the making of soup, candles or in oil colour factories. Less meat must be eaten, the consumption of skimmed milk must be encouraged as much as possible, and there must be a greater use of cheese.

Space does not permit a comprehensive review of all the work done by this committee, but the thoroughness of it is remarkable. In the report on plant cultivation, the committee state that by the use of artificial manures, the yield of wheat and rye in Germany has been increased by almost 50 per cent. during the last few years. Of all ingredients required, nitrogen is far the most important. As it is impossible to obtain Chili saltpetre, which provides nearly all the nitrogen required in Germany for artificial manure, a substitute must be found. As nitrogen can now be won from the air, this substitute has been

produced, and is called nitrolin. To get it is a fairly costly proceeding, and the State, say the committee, should take into its own hands the business of providing Germany with sufficient nitrogenous manure. There is ample horsepower available in the electric power stations in Germany to replace all the missing saltpetre with nitrolin won from the air.

The question of using motor ploughs instead of oxen for tilling the soil, is carefully considered. The committee ascertained that one motor plough is equal to 28 oxen, that, to produce the 150 kilograms of alcohol required by the motor plough, 300 kilograms of starch would have to be used. The 28 oxen would require 391 kilograms of starch every day. The advantage would therefore seem to be with the motor plough. On the other hand, the oxen can get their starch in the form of hay and straw, beet chips and other articles which cannot be used for human food, and they provide dung which is doubly valuable owing to the scarcity of manufactured manures. On the whole, the committee decided in favour of the motor plough, for it does better work. And so we find every little detail worked out to the *Nth.* degree with a truly surprising exactitude.

Owing to the large amount of foreign fodder which has been used in recent years, chiefly for fattening purposes, in Germany, there is far too little food for the flocks and herds to eat, consequently it becomes necessary to reduce the stock of pigs and milch cows.

We can understand, say the committee, that the thought of such a reduction in his fine stock of animals, obtained after long and painstaking industry, will make many a farmer's heart bleed, but sentiment must be put aside when we have to do what the present war demands for our existence. In reducing our live stock, we should only remove those animals which deprive us of foodstuffs, and not those which provide foodstuffs by eating materials which are not directly useful to man.

As the unfortunate pig is man's greatest competitor in food, the reduction in the stock of pigs is to be the most radical. The committee came to the conclusion that for every $3\frac{1}{2}$ pigs which the Germans cease to feed, one cow could be

kept. As the human being gets a large amount of his necessary protein from milk, the committee show themselves anxious to save as many cows as possible. The amount a cow needs to eat, the amount it does eat, the consumption per pig is all set forth, protein and calories, and is the basis for the calculations as to what stock is best slaughtered. There are, or were when war broke out, $10\frac{1}{2}$ million milch cows and $23\frac{1}{2}$ million pigs. As a result of their examination, the committee favour reducing the cows by 10 per cent., and the pigs by 35 per cent.

They then go into particulars as to how this reduction should be carried out without flooding the market with cheap meat. They strongly recommend the State's intervention in the matter, the placing of carcasses in cold storage, and the drying and preserving of meats. Special stress was laid on the need for preserving the thoroughbred strains, which would be required again on the return of peace. If their recommendations have been carried out, nine million pigs were slaughtered, and a million cows.

Many people have suggested the breeding of poultry and rabbits and the like, but the committee, whilst welcoming all efforts in this direction, did not consider it could have any appreciable effect on the main question.

In order to increase fodder, they recommend the sowing of catch crops, such as mixtures of Chinese radish, white mustard, buck wheat, peas, creeping vetch, and the like.

Alcohol is distilled largely from potatoes, and as there is heavy loss in converting potatoes into brandy, the committee recommend that the drinking of alcohol in that form be restricted. On the other hand, as the nutriment of beer consists not only in its alcohol contents, but also in the other valuable nutrients which it contains, they saw no reason for restricting brewing under present circumstances. Apparently the human machine gets as much nutriment out of barley, in the form of beer, as it could get out of the grain in any other form in which it is made up.

The professors are very down upon starching clothes; it only means, say they, that human foods are being used to make our clothes less comfortable! The starched shirt front of men is not only uncomfortable, but unhygienic, because it does not let the air through. At a time when we have to economise our foodstuffs, it is out of place to use them in the service of a fashion which is open to criticism.

Another economy to be effected is in the use of soap to wash clothes, because soap is largely produced from edible fats. Hard water must not be used for washing, as it wastes the soap.

Every degree of hardness in the water, that is 10 milligrams of lime in a litre of water, means a loss in a hectolitre of the water used of 5.5 grams of chemically pure soap, or about 10 grams of the usual soap of commerce.

To overcome this hardness the committee recommend the use of soda.

These two examples serve to show the wideness of the enquiry, the minuteness with which everything was examined that could have any possible effect on the food supply of Germany. It is the same committee which advocates the slaughter of 9,000,000 pigs, and recommends the use of soda to save soap; that explains how 2,000,000 tons of potatoes should be dried, and chides the housewife for wasting food by peeling potatoes before, instead of after, they are boiled; that decrees the disuse of butter, and reproaches men for having starched shirts! Nothing, one feels, is left to chance. Up against a terrific problem, the plodding Teuton is taking no risks. He finds himself short of a certain number of tons of protein, and he methodically proceeds to make good the shortage. He finds that by eating as much jam per head as his enemies do in England, he can largely counter the British blockade, costing millions a day, so he eats jam, even if he does not like it. He learns that if he eats cheese instead of butter, and uses skim milk by the gallon, his country will win, because, contrary to the calculations of his foes, he will get the protein they are trying to keep away from him. So he develops a taste for cheese, shuns butter, and revels in skim milk!

Of course the directions of these scientists may not have been carried out in their entirety, but many of their recommendations have, we know, been adopted. Obviously, though, had this committee not gone so carefully into the matter, and from the scientific point of view, Great Britain would undoubtedly have been successful in starving many thousands, possibly millions, to death, and have thus won the war on the principle of the Roman Titus, who could not take Jerusalem until the defenders died of hunger, or were mere emaciated skeletons. Our great blockade has been defeated in its main object, not by the German Navy, not by the German successes on land, but by the Teutonic physiologists and agriculturists, on whose advice a whole people changed their standards of living.

Broadly speaking, the committee relies upon three things to tide the nation over the crisis—sugar, potatoes and milk. The two first give the carbohydrates, the last the protein needed. In 1913 the Germans exported no less than 1,100,000 tons of sugar; most went to England. In America the sugar consumption is 36 kilos per head; in Britain 40 kilos. The Germans consume only 16.1 kilo per head annually. They can consume the entire exportable supplies, therefore, if they reach the American standard. By doing this, the committee assert, Germans will get much of that energy-giving sustenance they need. To eat sugar pure is not possible, so the committee suggests jam, sweet pastry, sweet dishes, and recommends a return to the old habit of morning gruel, into which a large quantity of sugar could be put. Remember always, they say, that sugar is no delicacy, but a very valuable foodstuff, which gives the body more nutriment than the same weight of the dearer flour.

In South Germany comparatively little meat is eaten. In the country often only once a week. Vegetable foodstuffs, rich in carbo-hydrates, already dominate the diet, in the form of many good soups and numerous puddings. North and Central Germany should follow the example of the South.

The excessive consumption of meat which has gained ground in many districts, and in many classes of the population, should be considerably reduced. Adults may continue to obtain a part of their protein requirements according to custom and means, by eating meat, but in the case of children it is better to replace meat with milk, and milk puddings, even after school days have begun. . . . By far the most important substitutes for meat are milk, cheese, buttermilk and skimmed milk. . . . Under present circumstances its protein content is of special significance. . . . The consumption of butter should be restricted because its production means a considerable loss of protein to man owing to the separation of the skimmed milk. . . . The consumption of cheese must be increased. . . . The very cheap cheese, made from skimmed milk, should be used to a greater extent.

The committee devote special attention to instructing the housekeeper to be more economical, not to throw away bits of fat and grease in the bottom of cooking pans and the like. She must see also that the recommended changes in diet do not cause displeasure.

The old dishes must not disappear from the table, but new ones must be added to them. The newly-introduced sweet dishes should alternate with the old salt or sour ones, and the new vegetarian foods with the customary meat ones. Too much zeal might do great harm, and might cause a return to the former inappropriate diet after a short and too incisive change.

They don't miss much, these professors! We want to wallop Germany, but we would like to borrow a few of their scientists after the war is over.

One becomes so fascinated in reading this book that one could go on making extracts indefinitely. I cannot but feel that this review does not do the subject anything like the justice it deserves. There is so much in the committee's findings which has had to go untouched. The following table summarises their results, and indicates how, if their recommendations are adopted, the German nation can be saved from starvation.

MEETING THE DEFICIT.

Nutrient Values.	Protein, in 1000 tons.	Calories. Millions.
Requirement	1,605.0	56,750.0
Actual consumption before the war	2,307.0	90,420.0
Available, with unchanged economic customs	1,543.0	67,860.0
Add:—		
Change of stock-keeping	217.3	2,878.0
Avoidance of waste	80.0	5,675.0
Prohibition to use bread corn for fodder	78.3	2,741.0
Increased consumption of skimmed milk, and skimmed milk cheese	48.8	250.9
Potato-drying	18.0	1,112.3
Reduction of butter-making	14.8	110.4
Moorland cultivation	10.4	592.0
Prohibiting the manufacture of grain alcohol	4.7	68.6
Preserving vegetables	3.6	93.0
Preserving fruit	1.7	147.5
Prohibiting the manufacture of wheat starch	1.3	5.2
Deduct: Use of sugar for fodders	—	283.1
Available if the recommended measures are carried out	2,022.8	81,250.8

Having boiled it all down to the above table, the committee says:—

We can see that the efficacy of the recommended measures is great. The available amount of nutrient values rises very considerably, the calories by 20 per cent., and the protein by 30 per cent. Our protein requirement is also met, and, indeed, so fully that allowance is made for the unavoidable losses in transit; the available calories exceed our requirement by 41 per cent., and the available protein exceeds it by 26 per cent. This favourable result holds good not only for the moment, but for the war, even if it lasts for years. With conscious intention we have left out of account everything which might indeed contribute to meeting our requirements at the moment, but which it not lastingly assured us, our stores as well as imports from neutral countries. We have even taken full account of the possibility that during the war our production of nutrient values may be reduced by bad harvests or other occurrences.



CATECHISM OF THE WAR—IX.

I have received far more questions from my readers than I can possibly find room to answer in the space at my disposal. Many of the queries sent in are exceedingly pertinent, but others—relating to the probable course of events, for instance—answer themselves. Not a few of the questions are about movements of troops, ships, and the like, which, of course, must not be referred to in the press. I am always glad to receive queries and suggestions from my steadily increasing circle of subscribers.

Q.—How is it possible for the Germans to send so many officers to Turkey and Bulgaria when their own losses have been so heavy?

A.—Germany has an immense reservoir of non-commissioned officers to draw upon, and it is these men, undoubtedly, who have licked the Turkish armies into shape and are leading the Bulgars to victory. In the British army a private can become a corporal, then a sergeant, and finally a sergeant-major; but in Germany a non-com. is not made that way. In Australia necessity has forced us to make any fairly smart men corporals and sergeants; in Germany they have either to go through a special school, just as officers do, or else after they have served their two years (formerly it was three) the most promising of the privates are induced to remain in the army as non-commissioned officers for twelve years more. After the twelve years are up they are given a thousand marks and a post in the civil service. For instance, station-masters and similar officials are almost all old non-coms. No policeman in Germany but has been an "Unteroffizier" in the army. In time of war these men are granted commissions for the period of the war only. There are hundreds of thousands of them, men who are splendidly efficient for handling new recruits and for maintaining discipline.

Q.—Is it true that the Germans treat British prisoners badly?

A.—The United States Ambassador in Berlin, after inspecting all the camps, wrote as follows to the U.S. Ambassador in London:—

I should be glad to have you bring the foregoing to the attention of the British Government. The German military authorities have now satisfied themselves that Ger-

man prisoners in England are being treated as well as the conditions admit (except with regard to the confinement on board ships which is still a sore point), and they are showing every disposition to treat British prisoners (both officers and men) in the most favourable manner possible, and to pay attention to their wishes in so far as can be done consistently with the principle that all the prisoners (of whom there are considerably more than a million) must be treated in practically the same manner.

Q.—What do the prisoners of war do?

A.—According to the Ambassador from two-thirds to three-quarters of them are detailed for work in what are called "Arbeiterlagern." These are scattered about the parent camps. Each of these camps is inspected weekly and special regulations govern them. With their usual thoroughness the Germans arranged a special course of instruction for commissariat officers, who assist at the various camps. The course itself comprised sixteen lectures on subjects having to do with camp administration, in particular with regard to the commissariat, kitchen and canteen organisation, and providing occupation for the prisoners. The course of lectures lasted four days, and each day a luncheon was provided showing the average character—and quantity—of the food given to the prisoners.

Q.—Was the food given the prisoners eatable?

A.—Mr. Gerard, the Ambassador, says he tasted the samples of food provided for the morning and midday meals, and was assured by his colleague, Mr. Jackson, that it was exactly similar to that which he had tasted frequently on his visits to prisoners' camps. "The quantity provided seemed ample, and the food itself was palatable. The obvious objection from an English point of view was that, as

knives are not permitted in the camps, the food is always prepared so as to be eaten with a spoon, and consequently there are no large pieces of meat or fish. Otherwise," says Mr. Gerard, "it seems to me that no exception could properly be taken to it."

Q.—Are the prisoners glad to work?

A.—Mr. Gerard confirms what all newspaper correspondents have reported, namely, that the Russians and the French are only too glad to be doing something, and work cheerfully in the field for the farmers who hire them, but that the British don't work. "In none of the camps visited," says the American naval attache, "did I find any Britishers detailed for work in the Arbeiterlagern. The prisoners so detailed were Russian and French, the former making up the great majority, and volunteering for this work."

Q.—Are the prisoners allowed much liberty?

A.—They were until several British officers tried to escape. Since then some of the officers complain that as no outside privileges are given, they get too little exercise. The relations between the commandant at this particular camp, an old castle, and the officers were good, but not so good, he told Mr. Jackson, as they had been when there were only Russian prisoners there and before there had been any attempt to escape.

Q.—What made the German military authorities think that German prisoners were not being treated well in England?

A.—No doubt the same sort of incorrect reports about the German prisoners were circulated by the German papers as were circulated by the British about the British prisoners in Germany. As a matter of fact both sides have treated the prisoners of war as well as they treat their own soldiers, in the way of food, discipline and shelter.

Q.—You said in a recent catechism that English papers were readily obtainable in Germany. If that be so how do you account for the fact that the Germans are so woefully misled and misinformed?

A.—Supposing that it were possible to get German papers here, and that you could read them, would you believe

what they said? Of course you would deem all their statements lies. No doubt the German regards the statements he reads in British papers as lies also. Certainly he would far sooner believe what his own journals told him, just as you would. Recent happenings demonstrate clearly enough that we have been woefully misled, and misinformed ourselves; it is, at any rate, possible that the Germans do get as accurate reports as we do. There is no doubt that they have more sources of information that we have.

Q.—Are the cables from Berlin and Vienna given in full in our papers?

A.—Certainly not. That is easily seen by comparing the daily reports from the enemy capitals which appear in the *London Times* and in neutral papers. Some of these communications we never get, from others there are notable omissions.

Q.—What is the daily cost of the war to each of the combatants?

A.—It is difficult to say. Britain spends more per day than any of the others—over one quarter of the total outlay of all the Powers engaged. After the struggle had been going on for a year it was estimated that the total cost was £15,000,000 daily. Britain spent £4,000,000, Germany £3,250,000, France £3,000,000, Russia £2,000,000, Austria £2,000,000. The expenditure of Italy, Turkey and Serbia is not known. Turkey, however, spends German gold and Serbia British, so their outgoings may be included in the daily German and British totals.

Q.—Did Germany lay mines on the British coast a week or more before the declaration of war?

A.—Certainly not. Some such assertion was made at the time, but there was never any proof forthcoming. Ordinary shipping was not stopped until war was declared; had mines been about there would have been no end of vessels sunk.

Q.—Does Germany compel the Poles in Poland to speak the German language?

A.—It has been reported that she has done so, but it is extremely unlikely in view of the fact that the Germans

wish to conciliate the Poles, and have promised them autonomy and control of their internal affairs. In pursuance of this policy no tribute appears to have been levied on any of the Polish towns captured. The Germans tried to make the Poles in the Polish provinces of Prussia speak German, and even went so far as to severely punish school children who went on strike because they were compelled to learn their lessons in German. The Russians have also systematically tried to stamp out the Polish language, but failed equally. It is pretty safe to say that, whatever the outcome of the war, an autonomous Poland will be created, controlled by Poles, with Polish as the official language.

Q.—Who gave the naval order which “ saved England from invasion ”?

A.—Prince Louis of Battenberg it was who, on his own responsibility in the absence of Mr. Churchill, ordered all ships to “ stand fast ” instead of demobilising as ordered. It is a matter of history now how a grateful press hounded this highly efficient sailor from office.

Q.—Were there any British soldiers in Belgium before the Germans entered it?

A.—None. In fact, it was not until August 16th that the first British troops reached the Continent.

Q.—Is it really a fact that cotton has poured into Germany through neutral countries this year?

A.—That statement has been made, and to stop such leaks, cotton has at last been declared contraband. The figures officially published by the British Foreign Office hardly confirm this assumption. They are interesting:—

The figures show, says a Foreign Office memorandum, that during these months the importation of cotton has not been substantially greater than in times of peace.

Q.—Did the Germans capture much war material in Warsaw, Kovno and Novo Georgievsk?

A.—None in Warsaw; a good deal in Novo Georgievsk (where they also captured 90,000 soldiers), not much in Kovno, but apparently a good deal in Grodno, the strongest fortress of all, which was expected to hold out for some time.

Q.—Did the United States protest against the violation of Grecian territory by the Allies?

A.—No, true to her settled policy not to interfere in European matters, she made no protest on this occasion, or when the Germans violated Luxemburg and Belgium. As I have mentioned before, when her representatives signed the Hague Conventions they made a special reservation to the effect that nothing in these Conventions called on them to interfere in European affairs on the one side or permitted European Powers on the other to interfere with the Monroe Doctrine. We strongly represented what we called America's pusillanimity in not protesting to Germany about Belgium. The Germans can hardly take up a similar attitude towards the United States with regard to Greece. President Wilson in the difficult role he has to play has been uniformly consistent, and has refused to be frightened from his position of strict neutrality by protests or threats.

Normal imports for three months.

	Imports in			May.		Total less all exports.	Total less exports to enemy countries.
	May.	June.	July.	to July.	Total.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Norway	532	1,018	482	2,032	966	945	966
Sweden	444	2,945	3,138	6,527	5,900	5,679	5,832
Denmark	156	293	1,087	1,536	1,617	1,581	1,599
Holland	924	1,935	4,390	7,249	26,820	8,352	11,004
Scandinavia and Holland ...	2,056	6,191	9,097	17,344	35,303	16,557	19,401

Q.—Have the shares of industrial companies greatly depreciated in Germany during the war?

A.—Some have, no doubt; but, as the following table shows, many have greatly appreciated:—

Industrial Concern.	Quotation end of July, 1914.	On 20th July, 1915.
Allgemeine Elektrizi- tats-Gesellschaft	210 ...	223½
Siemens & Halske ...	192 ...	198
Bergmanns Elektri- zitatswerke	90 ...	140
Alder Fahrradwerke	250½ ...	334
Daimler Motoren- Gesellschaft	328½ ...	615
Deutsche Waffen und Munition	280 ...	450
Ludwig, Lowe u. Co.	280½ ...	482
Köln-Rottweiler Pul- verfabrik	296 ...	470
Bochumer Gusstahl- Verein	189¾ ...	214
Gelsenkirchener Bergwerks-Verein	154.90 ...	167
Phoenix Bergbau ...	204 ...	225
Bismarckhütte	127½ ...	220
Hirsch Kupfer- u. Messingwerke ...	115 ...	220
Badische Anilinfa- briken	365 ...	466
Elberfelder Farben- fabriken	370 ...	456

The position of the banks at the out-
break of war, and a year later, is in-
teresting:—

Industrial Concern.	Quotation end of July, 1914.	On 20th July, 1915.
Reichsbank	130 ...	153½
Deutsche Bank	218 ...	226
Diskonto-Gesellschaft	170 ...	175
Dresdner Bank	138 ...	137¾

Q.—What is the total population of whites in German S.W. Africa, and how many were under arms when General Botha captured it?

A.—The whites there numbered just under 14,000 men, women and children. Of these less than 5000 were under arms, including the regular army of occupation, settlers in the reserve and volunteers.

Q.—How strong was Botha's army?

A.—According to the latest English papers to hand it was over 70,000 strong. They mention that the cost of the expedition was about £18,000,000. It would appear, therefore, that it cost about £1300 per head to bring these new subjects into the Union.

Q.—Is it true that Germany systematically prepared for this war, and the Allies did not?

A.—If we take the figures of expenditure on armies and navies as an index, we make the surprising discovery that in the ten years preceding the war France and Russia alone, excluding Britain altogether, actually spent £150,000,000 more than Germany and Austria on war preparations. The figures are interesting:—

ARMY EXPENDITURE.

Country.	1905	1914.
Germany	£35,000,000	£68,000,000
Austria	13,000,000	24,000,000
Russia	39,000,000	66,000,000
France	27,000,000	48,000,000
Britain	28,000,000	28,000,000

NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

Germany	£11,300,000	£23,000,000
Austria	4,000,000	7,500,000
Britain	33,000,000	40,000,000
Russia	12,000,000	26,000,000
France	12,000,000	25,000,000

Q.—We have heard a great deal about the famous, or infamous, German *Kriegsbuch*. Is there a similar book issued for the guidance of British officers?

A.—Certainly. It is called the "Manual of Military Law," and was issued by the War Office in 1914. In reading it one is struck by its similarity to the German text-book, which has been held up to our execration. Especially is this the case in the clauses dealing with the "Occupation of Enemy Territory." For instance, our Manual sets forth that "clergy in occupied territory must refrain from reference to politics, and if they use their position to incite the population to resistance or revolt they may be dealt with as war criminals." Another clause states: "It may be necessary to resort to reprisals against a locality or community for some act committed by its inhabitants or members who cannot be identified." Another says: "The occupant may raise money by contribution. Cash over and above taxes may be requisitioned from the inhabitants, and is then called a contribution," and so on and so forth. All the measures set forth are, no doubt, dictated by military necessity, but for us to hold up our hands in horror at the German *Kriegsbuch* whilst we have a very similar one in our own pockets, savors of that ancient performance of the pot, which called the kettle black.

HONG KONG, CHINA.

CALCUTTA, INDIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

GIBRALTAR, SPAIN.

ONTARIO, CANADA.

WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

MONTERRAT, WEST INDIES.

CAIRO, EGYPT.

IDAHO, UNITED STATES.

NATAL, SOUTH AFRICA.

TRANSVAAL, SOUTH AFRICA.

NIGEL, SOUTH AFRICA.

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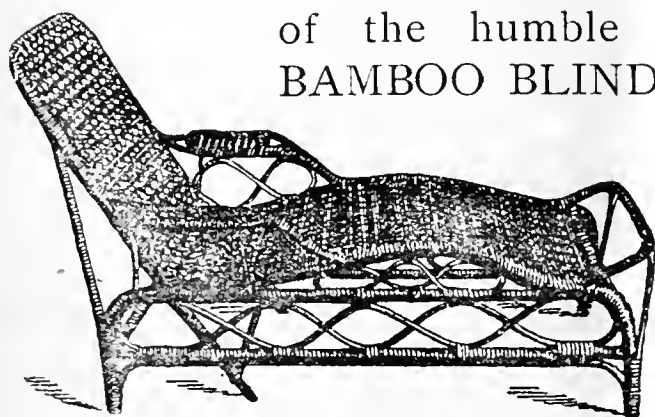
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WE BELIEVE—THEY BELIEVE—

(Continued from page 865.)

papers and the public, he set down, for his own guidance, the views on all vital matters he found expressed in German and neutral papers. To emphasise the different way in which Britain and Germany regarded various questions, he threw the information he had gleaned into the form of a conversation between a Briton and a German. At that time neither in England nor Australia were we at all awake to the true state of affairs in Europe, and I reluctantly refrained from publishing this deeply informative dialogue, as I knew that it would be utterly misunderstood. The truth is ever unpalatable, and six or seven months ago was violently resented. Not, of course, because it was the truth, but because people were so absolutely convinced that everything emanating from Germany must be lies.

Whether lies or truth, however, the opinions set forth in the following paragraphs are undoubtedly the views held by the entire German nation. They may be utterly absurd, unreasonable and foolish, but, being implicitly believed in by the millions we are fighting, it is well to familiarise ourselves with them, as they must have great influence when the final settlement comes to be made. I publish the article now because we have already lost many of the beliefs we held fifteen months ago, and have, on the whole, come to a far more reasonable attitude when hearing views on the struggle with which we do not agree. On looking over the manuscript sent me I find that time has already given the lie to many of the German beliefs set forth as well as to many of ours. Consequently I have omitted many things because now out of date, and others because they would never be allowed to see the light. By the aid of neutral papers and communications from home I have been able to bring the information down to recent times, and I have altered the conversational form in which it reached me. The article does not pretend to deal in any way with the merits of the war, the

rights or wrongs of one side or the other; it merely endeavours to set forth what the Germans believe and what we believe. As there is not much need to say what we think it is natural that the German views should occupy more space than our own. We are thoroughly acquainted with our own beliefs; we are—or ought to be—anxious to know what our opponents are thinking.

First of all, though, it is as well to set forth a few of the things we used to believe, and don't any more.

We believed that the Belgians were holding the Germans, that the Russians were to be in Berlin last year, that the German soldiers were driven to fight by their cruel task-masters, the officers; we believed that Austria would fall to bits, we were sure all the German reports of victories were lies, we were convinced that the Turks were dragged unwillingly into the struggle, that all neutrals must ultimately come in on our side; we believed that last spring our millions would assume the offensive, that the incoming of Italy would complete the discomfiture of the Central Powers; we thought that the French air-fleet at the outbreak of war was far superior to the German; we believed our financiers when they told us that Germany would go smash; we thought we could starve Germany into submission; we counted on internal revolution to end the struggle; we expected to be in Berlin long ago. These are just a few of our beliefs which have been utterly shattered. It would be easy to add to the list. The following are some of the beliefs we still hold, and have held all along:—

WE believe that Germany schemed and plotted for this war. Began the struggle when she considered the moment opportune. That Great Britain made every possible effort to prevent the catastrophe, but the Kaiser refused to have anything but war.

THEY are absolutely convinced that Great Britain brought about the war deliberately, because we were finding Ger-

man competition too much for us all over the world. They hold that Great Britain realised that by their superior scientific methods, by their better organisation, by their painstaking methodicalness the German manufacturers and traders were surely and rapidly ousting the British from their proud pre-eminence in every quarter of the globe. Beaten in open trade warfare, they assert that Great Britain engineered the combination which was to crush them. That in her usual manner she expected the others to do the work whilst she got most of the benefit. That after Russia and France between them had smashed Germany, England intended to pick her bones and enjoy once more undisputed pre-eminence in the markets of the world. That is to say Britain would take by force, with the aid of her Allies, what she realised she could never do had she to rely on her own skill and brains.

WE believed—some of us still do believe—that if Germany had not violated Belgian territory Great Britain would not have entered the struggle.

THEY say that is pure hypocrisy, that when asked if England would keep out if Germany gave guarantees that she would not invade Belgium, Sir Edward Grey equivocated and gave no definite answer, and they say further that even if Britain had not engineered the crisis in order to hammer Germany, she was obliged by her secret treaty with France to go to her assistance. They insist that when Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Asquith told Parliament that we were under no obligation to assist France they deliberately lied.

WE believe that we went to war to save Belgium.

THEY say that we could have prevented that invasion by undertaking to stay out of the fight. They also contend that Great Britain and France, but chiefly Britain, are responsible for this invasion, and for the consequent hardships the Belgians have suffered. Had the Belgians not believed that Britain would be able to send 160,000 men to their aid within a week, had they not had reason to expect that a

French army would come to their assistance at once, the Belgians would never have attempted to resist the German invasion. Had they not been deceived by both France and Britain they would have done as the Luxemburgers did; their land would have been untouched, and it would have been restored to them after the war. They believe, further, that Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey jumped at the excuse of the invasion of Belgium to induce all political parties to agree in declaring war on Germany—that had it not been for this invasion, the Ministers would have found it exceedingly difficult to induce Parliament to permit England to carry out her obligations to France in view of the fact that Ministers had previously insisted that no such obligations existed.

WE believe that all nations, whether great or small, trust in the honesty and good faith of England, that our word is our bond in every case.

THEY ridicule this assumption of ours, and say that we violated Portuguese territory during the Boer War—that we have broken agreements with regard to Cyprus, Morocco and Korea, and have failed to meet our obligations in various ways, that we only regard agreements when it pays us to.

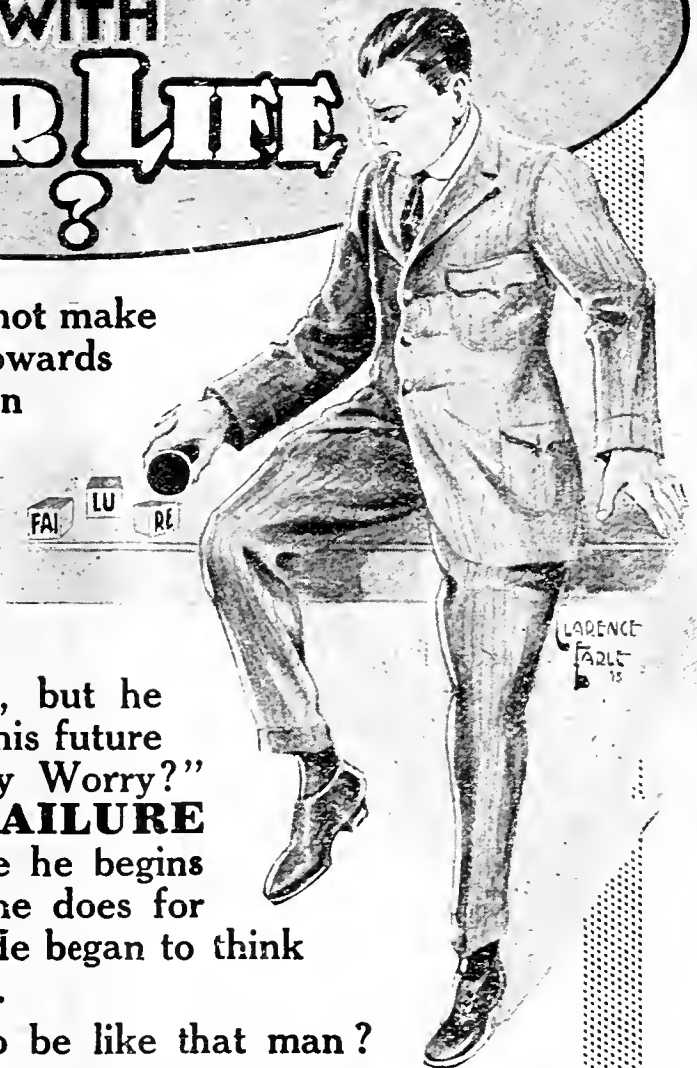
WE believe that Great Britain and her Allies are the upholders of the weak, the champions of the small nations, the protectors of the world against German frightfulness. We still think that we are in some mysterious way fighting for German as well as European liberty, and speak of freeing the German people from the military oligarchy which has ground them beneath its iron heel for the last forty years, and that the Germans themselves would welcome our victory.

THEY ridicule the idea that they are groaning under a military despotism. They say that the position of Germany, surrounded by foes, with Russia always anxious to expand at her expense in the east, and France nursing "la revanche" in the west, compelled them to have a great army, and the present war has proved the wisdom of their rulers

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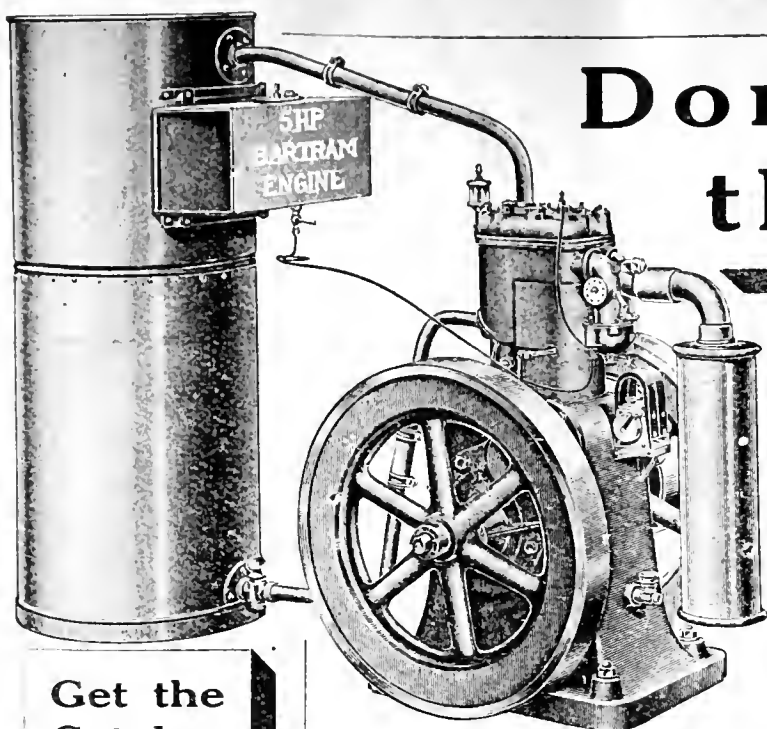
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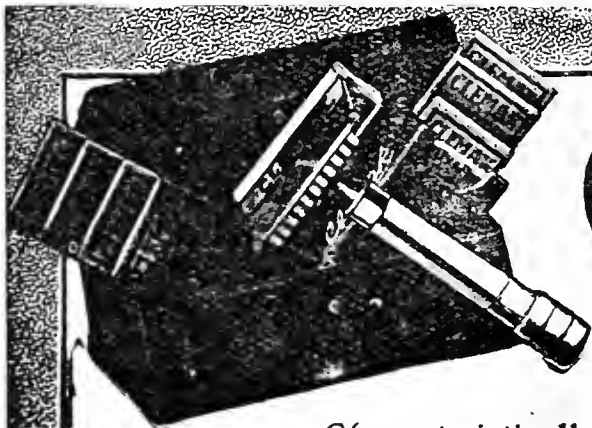
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in making that army an efficient fighting machine, ready for all emergencies. You cannot, they say, separate the German people from the German army, for the Army is the people in Germany in a way England, with her little professional army, could never understand. They scoff at the idea that Great Britain is the protector of the weak races, and cite our own historians to prove that we never helped anyone unless we were quite certain that we would get something out of it.

WE believe that Belgium nobly endeavoured to preserve her neutrality, and that we rushed to her assistance.

THEY say that there had been an understanding between Great Britain and Belgium which compelled the Belgians to fight. That Britain had definitely promised to send a great army to Belgium, and that in any case, whether Belgium were invaded by the Germans or not, English troops would have been thrown ashore at Ostend and Dunkirk. In proof of this statement they have circulated broadcast reproductions of memoranda of several conversations which took place over a period of several years between British representatives and Belgian generals. They even go so far as to insist that instead of being grateful for what the British and French did to support them the Belgians are aggrieved, and justly aggrieved, considering that they were left in the lurch, sacrificed by their big Allies. For Britain, instead of sending the 160,000 promised within seven days, only sent 50,000 in a fortnight, and never actually fought in Belgium at all. That Joffre, instead of hastening up troops to the relief of Liège, embarked on a wild-cat scheme to "free" Alsace, which proceeding cost him a hundred thousand men, and lost Belgium.

WE believe, or at one time at any rate, were firmly convinced, that the Germans had tricked Turkey into the war, and that the Turks are fighting us against their wishes.

THEY all along derided this assertion and put it on a par with our statements about the manner in which the

German soldiers were driven into the firing line by their officers. Turkey, they say, resented the British action in taking her battleships without payment, and feared that the Allies would give Constantinople to Russia. To save themselves the Turks joined their only remaining friend in Europe. They also insist that, so long as Great Britain holds Cyprus, she is under treaty obligations to prevent Russia invading Turkey.

WE, till recently at any rate, believed that all neutrals must side with us because of the ideals for which we were fighting.

THEY say that the neutrals do not trust us, and have no faith that we can give them territory we have not yet taken from Austria or Germany. They believe, further, that self-interest only governs the action of the neutrals, and that when they see it will pay them they will go in on the side which is winning.

WE believe that the Germans have committed crimes innumerable against civilisation and against humanity.

THEY insist that, taking advantage of their isolated position, we carried on a campaign of lies the like of which has never before been seen. Not only did we pretend to our people that victory was crowning the Allied armies, we never admitted a German victory until the war had been going on for months. To read the British reports, the Belgians were winning all along the line, the French had nothing but successes in Alsace, the Russians were pressing irresistibly onwards, even Mons appeared as a British victory at first. When they could not make any reply we, so they say, disseminated the most ghastly stories of atrocities, circulated the most outrageous lies of all descriptions. They say that whilst they might have forgiven us for the unprovoked attack on them, they will never forgive or forget this crusade of foul lies deliberately carried on in order to alienate all neutrals from Germany and to hide from our own people the true position of affairs at the front.

WE believe that all our reports are absolutely truthful, that we have hid-

den nothing whatever, except news that might be of value to them, and that there is no more veracious people in the world than the British. On the other hand we believe that they have lied steadily since August, 1914. That they have lied to their own people to make them believe that they would win, were even winning, that they have lied about their victories and have lied about their losses, that, in fact, no reliance whatever can be placed on their statements, official or otherwise.

THEY say that our official despatches are usually incorrect, and consider this is due to the fact that the authorities dare not let the people know the truth; but that the campaign of calumny we organised against them is not only infamous, but cowardly in the extreme.

WE thoroughly believe that of all peoples we are distinguished for the humane way in which we treat prisoners of war and enemy subjects and foreigners generally.

THEY believe that in peace time Englishmen are far better treated in Germany than are Germans in England, that no harm has been done to any English property in Germany, whilst German establishments have been looted in England. They also believe that whilst almost all Germans were interned in concentration camps in England, English people resident in Germany were only interned when there were special reasons for so doing. They say that no Australians at first were interned at all owing to the manner in which the German garrison at Rabaul was treated, and that it was not until Germans were interned in the Commonwealth that Australians were also interned in Germany. They point to the fact that the Japanese have permitted the Germans to continue trading, and have treated them with the utmost consideration. They insist that all steps which have been taken in Germany in respect to the prevention of trading with the enemy, payment of debts and remittances to the enemy, were all retaliatory measures taken only after Great Britain had resorted to them.

WE consider that the employment of coloured troops in Europe shows how strong are the bonds of Empire, demonstrates how all races, coloured and white, rally to the support of the Crown.

THEY regard the use of Indians and negroes as an insult to civilisation and to Christianity, and that instead of binding the Empire together, consider that it will result in its ultimate destruction.

WE believe that Russia has now really changed her attitude to all her subject peoples.

THEY believe that "a leopard cannot change its spots"—that the Russians are now the same as they have always been—that in barring Russian advance westward, Germany is performing a great service to the whole world.

WE believe that the Poles welcome the announcement of the Tsar that he will create an autonomous Poland.

THEY say that the Poles have been deceived so often by the Russians that they place no reliance on the Tsar's promises, but that on the other hand they do welcome the declaration of the Kaiser that he will make them a free people.

WE consider, or at any rate, believed during the early months of the war, that the German people themselves would rise against their rulers when they realised the costliness of the war and the hopelessness of the struggle.

THEY, on the other hand, say that the German people were never so united as they are now, that what differences there were disappeared when war was forced upon them—that there is no danger whatever of revolution in Germany, but that the danger is ever present with the Allies. They insist that since the war has broken out there have been risings in Russia; they even say that there has been general unrest in India, but that both Russia and Great Britain have systematically suppressed all information touching on internal dissensions.

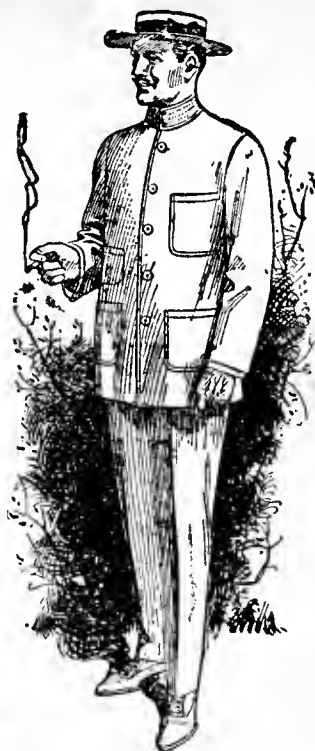
WE say that amongst other things the discovery of cement foundations



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2. Military Patrol.



3. S.B. Patrol.

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S.B. Patrol Coat (as illustration 3)	13/6
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Military Patrol Jacket (as illustration 2)	18/6
--	------

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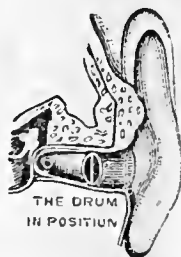
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Address.....

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and the like, proves that Germany systematically prepared for many years for this war.

THEY say that modern machinery used in up-to-date factories demands concrete foundations, and that all this talk about hidden platforms for heavy guns is nonsense, because, thanks to the inventive genius of their engineers, the mighty guns with which they knocked out fortress after fortress do not require such foundations, but can be set up anywhere in two or three days, and no previous preparation of the ground is necessary.

WE believe that the Kaiser, despite the fact that he has English blood in his veins, is the archpriest of evil, that he is wildly ambitious, and that the Germans are the deluded subjects of a mad Emperor.

THEY believe that the Kaiser has saved them from the vindictive and treacherous leaders of Britain, who have even deceived their own people. That the Kaiser stands for German liberty against brutal, reactionary, barbarous Russia, which seeks relief from her own internal troubles by making aggressive wars outside her own boundaries. The Socialists believe this also. They believe that they owe their existence as a nation to the Kaiser, who insisted that the army should be the finest in the world, and ready at any moment when called on.

WE believe that the readiness of their army shows conclusively that they had prepared for this war for years.

THEY believe that the readiness of our fleet proves our guilt.

WE believe that the German Government only obtained the money for its loans by compelling the people to subscribe under dire threats.

THEY say that the rush for the loans was so great that the time for subscriptions had to be curtailed, that practically everybody participated, that these loans were truly national loans, the money did not come from a comparatively few. They point to the fact that Great Britain copied them in the methods of making subscription easy. They say that to raise the needed money they did not require to resort

to the sensational advertisements used in England, that to employ the methods of the circus for the serious business of war is offensive to German taste; nor do they, like England, need to ask subscribers to do their country a favour. The German Empire, they say, does not beg, the German does not give alms to his country, he does his duty.

WE say that through their Loan Banks the Germans have raised money on shares in their first loan to invest in the second, that in consequence the amount realised is entirely fictitious and misleading.

THEY assert that this is absolutely untrue. They publish figures which show that the Loan Banks only took up £14,500,000 worth of the second loan, less than 3 per cent. of the total of £450,000,000 raised. Their Finance Minister describes our contention that the loans were raised almost entirely by credits from the Loan Banks as "invincible stupidity." They point proudly to the savings bank deposits. During 1913, £50,000,000 was deposited. During 1914, despite the war, the deposits amounted to £45,000,000. In the first half of 1915, £75,000,000 was withdrawn and invested in the war loan, yet in August the savings bank reserves amounted to £1,000,000,000; i.e., their position is stronger than it ever was.

WE say that, knowing war was coming, Germany and Austria arranged the delivery of goods in such a way that the merchants of the two countries owed London about £80,000,000, which, after the outbreak of war, London had no means of collecting.

THEY ridicule this assertion and say that this state of affairs has always existed. That if the war had begun just a year earlier, exactly the same condition of affairs would have been disclosed. That to bring forward the fact that their merchants owed British firms this amount of money as proof that Germany had schemed for war is utterly absurd. The merchants on both sides followed the usual custom, and the bill acceptors in Berlin and Vienna were in much the same difficulty as were those in London, when war was declared by Britain on Germany.

THE ALLEGED MUTILATION OF BELGIAN CHILDREN.

In our September-October number, in replying to a query by one of our readers about the cutting off of the hands of Belgian children by the Germans, I stated that it was absolutely untrue that any such children had reached Australia. This definite statement was promptly denied by at least four people, who wrote me independently, stating that, within their own knowledge, there were such victims of German barbarity. I promptly wrote for definite details, for naturally if I had made a mis-statement I was anxious to remedy it at once. I found that three of the letters referred to the same case. The most detailed I received was as follows:—

In your issue of 14/9/15 there is a mistake in regard to the statement that Belgian children, handless, have reached Australia. On page 734 you say the statement is untrue. In Ballarat my son actually saw a child so deprived of hands (and arms I think), and it was said it was the result of German cruelty. Either the story at the back of this unfortunate child is not correct, or your conclusion is erroneous. Another case under my notice is that of a butchered child now taken care of by Mrs. ———, of Struan, S.A.

The names and addresses were, of course, given in full. My request for further information was, after due enquiry, replied to as follows:—

Since writing to you, mentioning two instances of mutilated Belgian children in Australia, I have had an enquiry from the Consul-General for Belgium in Melbourne, asking for the name and address of the case said to be in Ballarat. I have written to the people who should have known the particulars asked for, but have not received any satisfactory reply. My son had pointed out to him a child said to have been mutilated, but he did not go to the child to find confirmation of the story. In view of these facts I have come to the conclusion that the Ballarat story is an unverified allegation.

The Mrs. ——— referred to as having adopted the poor child was also written to, and states that she never adopted any child at all, nor did she know anything whatever about any Belgian children in Australia. She expressed herself as considerably an-

nnoyed at the statements which had been made about the mutilated Belgian child alleged to be under her care.

Every case enquired into has turned out in the same way, and I merely give this one in some detail to prove that I was entirely correct in my statement on the subject two months ago. I then mentioned that these reports afforded a good illustration of how utterly fictitious rumour comes to be regarded as absolute fact—especially when people are rather anxious to be deceived. The case against the Germans so far as the mutilation of children is concerned is "not proven." The reports of children with their hands cut off arriving by the hundreds in London have now all been disproved. There may, of course, be an odd case here and there, but obviously mutilation was not part of the systematic Teutonic frightfulness in Belgium. The French, Belgian and British enquiries make it abundantly clear that children were deliberately shot and cruelly slain, but they do not suggest that wholesale mutilation which during the first few months of the war it was so universally asserted had taken place. The systematic terrorisation of the civil population was carried out with a devilish thoroughness, and whether children were mutilated or not makes perhaps very little difference. Things were so horrible that a further horror was, after all, a small matter. Still of this particular sin the conquerors of Belgium can apparently be absolved.

From New Zealand I have received a cutting reporting an address by Major de Maartens, in which he gave full details of his interview with a Belgian lad in Charing Cross Hospital, whose hands had been deliberately cut off because he refused to give information to his captors. That case is certainly very circumstantial, and this unfortunate may be one of the rare victims of this particular form of atrocity. The mention of Charing Cross Hospital natur-

School Children

are very liable to catch cold. They have to go in all weathers—often having to sit in school with wet feet. Apart from this, they are always face to face with the risk from infection—especially when epidemics of Whooping Cough, Measles, Diphtheria, Influenza, etc., are about. Mothers of School Boys and Girls however can be always FREE of ANXIETY if they have a bottle of

Hearne's Bronchitis Cure

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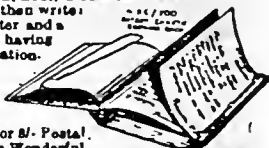
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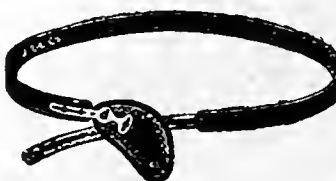
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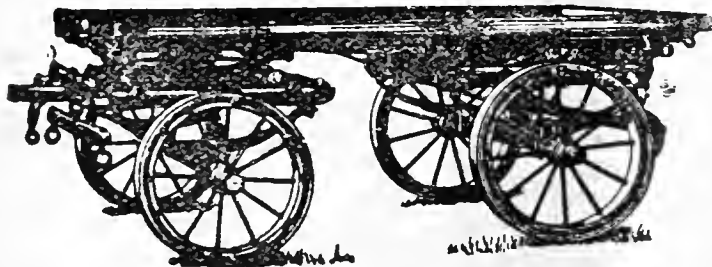
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Signed _____

Address _____

ally recalls to mind the former case reported there. I referred to the matter early this year, but will just quote it again for the benefit of my many new readers:—

The Agent-General for West Australia, Sir Newton Moore, in writing to the Premier, Mr. Scaddan, said:—

“A friend of mine returned from Charing Cross Hospital, where he had been to see a wounded officer, both of whose hands had been cut off, and whose eyes had been gouged out, whilst some of the Belgian refugee children who have arrived here are minus their hands. The most generous interpretation that one can place on such brutal butchery is that the men must have been drunk with liquor and lust.” That at any rate seems circumstantial enough, and is sent by the official representative of West Australia to the State's official head.

The Ven. Archdeacon Collick (C.E.), of Kalgoorlie, on reading this letter in the press, wrote, on November 21st, to the Charing Cross Hospital, seeking confirmation of the statements made. The reply he received was as follows:—

“Charing Cross Hospital, Agar Street, Strand, W.C., Dec. 29, 1914. Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 21st ult., I am very pleased to be able to inform you that the newspaper cuttings you have sent me are absolutely without foundation. So far as this hospital is concerned, and so far as I know, no cases of the kind have been admitted to any English Hospital.—Yours faithfully, W. Alvery, Secretary.”

It is curious that whilst Sir Newton's letter was widely published in many newspapers, so far as I have been able to ascertain, but one journal besides *Stead's Review* printed the letter sent to Archdeacon Collick.

Another letter I have received bears on the same matter. I suggested that no one could live after having two main arteries severed unless there were a doctor immediately in attendance but Dr. ——— points out that I am wrong in that assumption, and I gladly publish his letter to rectify the mistake:—

I notice a serious error of fact on page 734 of the September-October number of the *Review* under question referring to Belgian children with their hands cut off. Whether the latter has occurred or not I do not know, but it is strange that you should offer as a reason against this the impossibility of what every informed and experienced surgeon knows to be a fact. Limbs may be wrenched, chopped or hacked off, etc., some cut off with

the loss of only a few drops of blood. If the injury is of such a nature as to cause the intima of the vessels to be twisted or curled up the cavity of the vessel is blocked, clotting occurs and occlusion follows with absolute haemostasia contrary to what a layman might expect or credit. It is a well-known fact that the upper extremity may be wrenched off at the shoulder with only the loss of a few drops of blood. Innumerable cases occur in civil life in which limbs are ablated by accident and otherwise, in which little or hardly any blood is lost. Even if a vessel be cut cleanly across (i.e., without any hacking, chopping and sawing movement) there may be little loss of blood. Now, if the above can occur at the shoulder, how much more likely is the case of the hand and arm where only the small radial and ulnar arteries are present, and how much more so in a child than an adult. In fact, it is very striking how large vessels can be seriously mutilated with only slight loss of blood. Again, an incised wound (particularly to a novice) is much more likely to cause serious hemorrhage from gaping than a complete section. Further, even though bleeding occur in the case of the small ulnar arteries, loss of blood would in very many cases cause syncope, and thus enable clotting in and sealing of vessel to occlude the same; this phenomenon often prevents victims otherwise bleeding to death. Possibly what gave foundation to your error was the ignorant statement of some ignorant doctor thinking loss of both hands would be incompatible with maintenance of life. This ignoramus may not have been a doctor at all—if so certainly a very ill-informed one or pro-German.

I ought to call your attention also to the Belgian Congo natives, who used to have their hands cut off for not supplying the standard amount of rubber to Belgian officials.

I hope you will withdraw and correct your erroneous statement, which is not only quite devoid of foundation, but is in absolute opposition to facts.

I stand corrected, of course, but would just mention that so far as the Congo atrocities are concerned they do not prove Dr. ———'s contention. When the revelations of the horrible doings of the officials and traders in the Congo Free State were exposed by Mr. Morel in England I happened to be able to obtain much first-hand information about the crimes. Now, I naturally raised the point that men and women so mutilated would probably bleed to death. The explanation given me at that time was that, as they were treated in this way because they failed to bring in their required amount of rubber, and were thus to act as warnings to the other workers, the inhuman executioners saw to it that measures were taken to prevent death from loss of blood.

BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL QUARTER.

The 45th half-yearly balance-sheet of the Colonial Bank of Australasia Ltd., being for the period ended 30th September last, will be found in this issue. The net profit amounted to £26,802, and the sum available £35,079. The customary dividend of 7 per cent. is declared on both preference and ordinary shares. £10,000, making £20,000 for the year, is added to the reserve fund, that fund now totalling a quarter of a million sterling, and £1000 is transferred to the Officers' Provident Fund. The deposits show continued expansion, being £196,555 greater than the year previous. Advances, on the other hand, are slightly less. The following is the comparison for the past three years:—

	Deposits.	Advances.
Sept. 30, 1913 ...	£3,739,041	£3,106,376
Sept. 30, 1914 ...	£3,844,755	£3,055,012
Sept. 30, 1915 ...	£4,041,311	£2,971,800

The bank shows great financial strength. The liquid assets—coin, cash balances, debentures, etc.—are greater by £262,396, compared with 12 months previous, and now total £1,736,902, which is in excess of deposits at call, and is equal to 41 per cent. of the total liabilities of the bank. Among the invest-

ments are £138,559 in the British war loan. The following is a comparison of the principal items of the balance-sheet, with the figures of the two previous years:—

	Sept. 30, 1913.	Sept. 30, 1914.	Sept. 30, 1915.
	£	£	£
Capital ...	439,280	439,280	439,280
Reserve ...	210,000	230,000	250,000
Profit and loss bal- ance ...	23,005	22,710	25,079
	672,285	691,990	714,359
Notes in cir- culation ...	20,891	19,600	18,811
Bills in circu- lation ...	302,027	157,126	131,042
Balances due to other banks ...	629	12,731	622
Deposits ...	3,739,041	3,844,755	4,041,311
	4,734,873	4,726,202	4,906,145
Cash items, public secu- rities, and bills in tran- sit ...	1,425,690	1,474,507	1,736,903
Property ...	202,807	196,683	197,442
Advances ...	3,106,376	3,055,012	2,971,800

The bank is to be congratulated on the successful half-year passed through.

Q.—What is a sovereign worth to-day in England compared with what it was before the war began?

A.—The only standard of measurement is, of course, its purchasing power, and according to *The Star* newspaper, whilst it was worth 20s. in July, 1914, it is now worth only 12s.

Q.—How many men has Great Britain under arms to-day?

A.—That is very difficult to say; in fact, no definite figures are allowed to be published. The best estimate I have seen in the British papers gives the number at 4,250,000. That includes the Navy, the Indian Army, the Regulars, the Territorials, Kitchener's new armies, the Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders and South Africans, and all native troops.

Q.—What plays are being given in England and Germany during this tragic time?

A.—On the same day, recently, the papers showed that in London the following plays were being performed:—Veronique, Madame Sans Gène, Rosy Rapture, The Girl in the Taxi, For England, Home and Beauty; and in Berlin the operas: Don Juan, Elektra and Lohengrin, and the plays: Faust, Peer Gynt, and Schluck und Jan. The difference is remarkable. In Germany the churches are crowded, and there is a wonderful religious revival throughout the length and breadth of the land. The home papers make no mention of a similar revival in Britain, and certainly our churches here are no fuller than usual.

THE COLONIAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA LIMITED.

The FORTY-FIFTH REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS of THE COLONIAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA LIMITED.

To be Presented to the Shareholders at the Forty-fifth Ordinary General MEETING, to be held at the Bank, 126 Elizabeth Street, at noon on Tuesday, 26th October, 1915.

The Directors beg to submit to the Shareholders their Forty-fifth Report, with a Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss for the Half-year ended 30th September, 1915, duly audited.

After providing for expenses of management, interest accrued on deposits, rebate on bills current, tax on note circulation, income tax, land taxes, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, the net profit amounted to £26,802 2 4

Brought forward from 31st March, 1915 8,277 1 1

Which the Directors propose to apportion as follows, viz.:—

	£35,079 3 5
Dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on Preference Shares	£10,641 10 9
Dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on Ordinary Shares	4,733 5 6
To Reserve Fund (making it £250,000)	10,000 0 0
To Officers' Provident Fund	1,000 0 0
Balance carried forward	8,704 7 2

During the half-year the Branch at Cobden was closed.

£35,079 3 5

The Dividend will be payable at the Head Office on and after the 27th October, and at the Branches on receipt of advice.

The Forty-fifth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the Company, 126 Elizabeth street, Melbourne, on Tuesday, the 26th day of October, 1915, at noon.

By order of the Board.

Melbourne, 15th October, 1915.

SELBY PAXTON, General Manager.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE COLONIAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA LIMITED.

For the Half Year Ending 30th September, 1915 (Including London Office to 31st August, 1915).

Dr.		Cr.
To Capital Paid Up, viz.:—		By Coin, Bullion, Australian Notes and Cash at Bankers
31,184 Preference Shares paid in cash to £9 15s. per share	£304,044 0 0	£904,024 1 10
77,278 Ordinary Shares paid in cash to £1 15s. per share	135,236 10 0	British Treasury Bills, £250,000; by British War Loan Debentures at £97 10s. per cent., £138,559 14s. 1d.; by Commonwealth of Australia War Loan Debentures, Victoria Government Stock and Debentures, Metropolitan Board of Works and Municipal Debentures, £60,253 18s. 8d.
Reserve Fund	£439,280 10 0	448,813 12 9
Profit and Loss	25,079 3 5	Bills and Remittances in transitu and in London
Notes in circulation	£714,359 13 5	361,066 9 7
Bills in circulation	18,811 0 0	Notes and Bills of other Banks
Balances due to other banks	131,042 4 9	1,962 2 0
Government Deposits—		Balances due from other Banks
Not bearing interest, £44,966 9s. 5d.; bearing interest, £302,903 11s. 9d.	£347,870 1 2	19,423 7 10
Other Deposits, Rebate and Interest Accrued—		Stamps
Not bearing interest, £1,593,825 16s. 7d.; bearing interest, £2,099,614 19s. 10d.	3,693,440 16 5	1,613 0 1
	4,041,310 17 7	£1,736,902 14 1
	£4,906,145 18 8	Real Estate, consisting of—
Contingent Liabilities, as per contra	£153,730 19 6	Bank Premises
		189,198 10 10
		Other Real Estate
		8,244 13 0
		Bills Discounted and Other Advances, exclusive of provision for Bad or Doubtful Debts
		2,971,800 0 9
		Liabilities of customers and others in respect of contingent liabilities, as per contra
		£4,906,145 18 8

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To Current Expenses (including Salaries, Rents, Repairs, Stationery, etc.)	£37,843 18 11	By Balance brought forward	£8,277 1 1
Note, Income, and Land Taxes	2,733 14 7	Gross Profits for the Half Year, after allowing for interest accrued on Deposits, Rebate on Bills Current, and making provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts	67,379 15 10
Transfer to Reserve Fund	10,000 0 0		
Balance	25,079 3 5		
	£75,656 16 11		£75,656 16 11

RESERVE FUND ACCOUNT.

To balance	£250,000 0 0	By Balance brought forward	£240,000 0 0
		Transfer from Profit and Loss	10,000 0 0
	£250,000 0 0		£250,000 0 0

NOTE.—The customary Auditors' Report and the Directors' Statement, to comply with the "Companies Act," appear on the official report.

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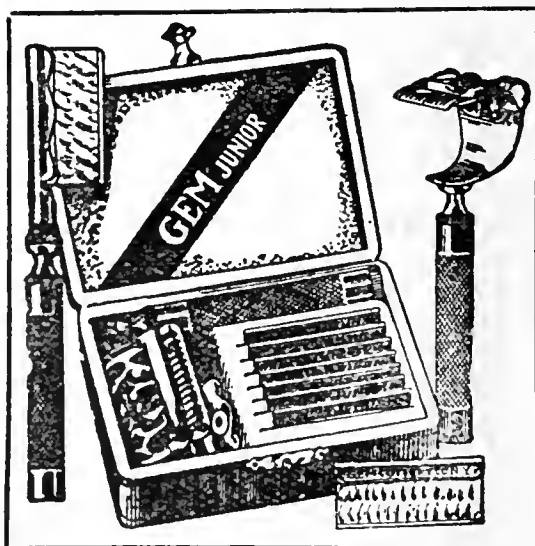


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